

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1926

The President and His Family <i>Frontispiece</i>	Cartoons of the Month 364
The Progress of the World—	The Quebec Liquor Law 369 BY W. W. GOFORTH and STEPHEN LEACOCK
Politics—Once the Chief National Sport... 339	The Province of Quebec 371 BY WILLIAM WALLACE GOFORTH
Played Out as a Game for Men..... 339	The New Empire of the Saguenay 385 BY E. E. FREE
Rise of a New Set of Interests..... 339	Transmission of Pictures by Wire and Radio 397 BY HERBERT T. WADE
A Modern Heroine..... 340	From Geneva to Washington 405 BY FRANK H. SIMONDS
Leisure and Its Pursuits..... 340	Pilsudski in Poland 413 BY A POLISH STATESMAN
The "Auto" Changes Everything..... 340	Boxing for a Million Dollars 416 BY GRANTLAND RICE
Training the New Millions..... 341	Leading Articles of the Month—
Swimming for Women..... 341	How the World Is Feeding Itself..... 421
Fame as It Is Now Achieved..... 342	President Eliot as Builder at Harvard..... 422
Death of a "Movie" Actor..... 343	Personalities about Political Persons..... 423
Influence of "the Pictures"..... 343	The Inter-Allied Debts..... 424
Will Hays—from Politics to Cinema..... 343	Public Debts and Private Loans..... 425
A Prize-Fight Marks Climax of the "Sesqui"..... 344	Science of the Month..... 426
Pugilism Revived and Glorified..... 344	Two Foremost Men of Letters..... 428
The New Physical Culture..... 345	The Future of the Philippines..... 429
The Challenger and His Record..... 345	Professor Ripley on Corporation Publicity..... 431
A Point of Official Ethics..... 346	What Has Happened to the Unions?..... 432
Prosperity and Mind Control..... 346	Abraham Cahan, American Journalist..... 433
Two Firm Structures of Society..... 346	Why Americans Are Unmusical..... 434
Government Must Be Kept Efficient..... 346	H. G. Wells on College Education..... 435
Defeat of Lenroot..... 347	Why Ford Bought the Wayside Inn..... 436
The New York Situation..... 347	Forecasts for the Automobile Industry..... 437
The Acute Issue and the Parties..... 349	The Criminal Tribes of India..... 438
The Pending Referendum..... 349	Origin of Sea Bathing..... 439
Brennan's Unambiguous Petition..... 349	One of the Wonders of the World..... 440
Alcoholism Is Doomed..... 350	German Colonial Aims..... 441
Republicans Carry Maine as Usual..... 350	For Less Scientific Bridge..... 442
Democrats Searching for Issues..... 350	The Philosophy of Fascism..... 443
Coolidge's Summer Experience..... 351	The New Books 444
Candidates for 1928..... 351	Up-to-the-Minute in Fiction 447
An Ohio Compromise..... 351	
Our Northern Neighbors..... 352	
Quebec's Liquor Law in Practice..... 352	
Liberals Control in Canada..... 352	
A Blunder and Its Consequences..... 353	
Canada's Right of Autonomy..... 353	
Quebec as a Center of Interest..... 354	
The Saguenay Power Project..... 355	
The City of Aluminum..... 355	
Capital to Develop America..... 355	
Can Taxes Be Reduced Now?..... 356	
The Reason for Treasury Surpluses..... 356	
German Steel Competition..... 357	
Is Our Oil Supply in Danger?..... 357	
The Colossal Consumption To-day..... 358	
Aviation Must Be Less Noisy!..... 358	
Europe in Changed Moods..... 359	
France and Her Prospects..... 359	
The Gist of a Month's News 360	
Investment Questions and Answers Page 10 advertising section	

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337



THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. COOLIDGE WITH THEIR SON JOHN AND TWO BEAUTIFUL COLLIES, ROB ROY AND PRUDENCE PRIM

(The President and his family on September 18 ended a vacation in the Adirondack Mountains, New York State, which had lasted ten weeks, and returned to Washington)

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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No. 4

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*Politics—
Once the Chief
National Sport*

As we approach another general election in the United States the subject of politics begins to compete with criminal trials and sporting events in the news of the day. Older people, with mental habits somewhat settled and with their own interests rather definite and conventional, do not easily adjust themselves to certain things that are perfectly obvious to their fellow-citizens who are between the ages of eighteen and thirty. Within a period of from ten to twenty years past, certain phases of American life have had a very rapid development. Older people can remember when almost every man in the country entered keenly into political contests as the greatest of national games. Men were more likely to bet on an election than on anything else, even a horse race. Party spirit ran high, not so much because of rational convictions about public issues as because of the instinct of the American democracy for exciting mass contests in local neighborhoods, and for party warfare on the broader fields of State and national affairs.

*Played Out
as a Game
for Men*

All this, however, is very greatly changed. The spirit of partisanship is now in slight evidence, although the politicians try hard to arouse in the public mind some enthusiasm for the old-fashioned game. For one thing, partisan newspapers are wholly out of fashion. Even where the tradition survives (as in the case of the *Herald Tribune* of New York, which is Republican, and the *World* of New York, which is Democratic), nothing remains that suggests the old-time political editor whose newspaper was a subservient organ of party machines. It is hardly worth

while to raise the question whether this waning of interest in "politics" is a matter to be deplored. A fading away of fanatical partisanship, and a lack of zeal for torch-light parades, and for campaign noise and bluster may not be an unfavorable sign. The absurd practices of vituperation, that charged all leading members of the opposite party with the blackest of crimes and denounced them as public enemies, are happily out of fashion. The passing away of these features of American life that were so conspicuous in all campaigns from the days of Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison to those of Grant and Blaine, Tilden and Cleveland—not to mention any twentieth-century campaigns—does not of necessity imply a breaking down of attentive interest in the problems of government, or a lack of moral earnestness in seeking to make government serve its true ends.

*Rise of a
New Set of
Interests*

Meanwhile, if we are to understand the times in which we live, it is necessary to realize how stupendous are the changes that have come about in the activities and habits of people in general, by reason of various facilities that are of recent creation. There are days when newspapers actually give more space to radio programs, and to other matters connected with broadcasting and with "wireless" interests, than they give to politics and government. Many newspapers will be found to accord, upon the average, a great many more columns to sports—including racing, baseball, boxing, swimming contests, tennis, golf, polo and other forms of competition—than they give in total to the government and politics of their city, their State, their nation, and

the world at large. There are newspapers in smaller cities of the United States that regularly give more prominence to the reports and advertisements of "films" as currently shown in the local moving-picture houses than to all the news matters that relate to the government of their respective municipalities. We are not making these remarks in a spirit of criticism or disapproval. They are objective facts that it is well to consider because of their bearings.

*A Modern
Heroine*

Sometimes we fail to understand habitual states of mind until a particular event brings bold and sharp realization. To be the first woman to swim across the English Channel is a matter that the most venerable of the conservatives would concede to have news interest. But the vast excitement aroused by the feat of a young New York girl named Gertrude Ederle, who swam from the French to the English coast on August 6 (an actual swimming distance, due to strong currents and tides, of some forty miles) in fourteen and one-half hours, was bound to make even the younger and more pliable of the conservatives fairly gasp. Plain men in downtown New York likened the welcome of Miss Ederle on her return to the furor of Armistice day, being unable to find any other event with which to make comparison. No individual hero had ever before returned to such a scene of enthusiastic greeting by the masses of New York's population. When this is stated, it is with full recollection of the welcome given to Admiral Dewey when his ships steamed up the Hudson on their return from Manila Bay; to Roosevelt when he came back from his hunting trip in Africa and his tour of the European capitals; to Bryan when he returned from his trip around the world to be a candidate again, and to the Sixty-ninth Regiment marching up Fifth Avenue on its homecoming after the Great War.

*Leisure
and Its
Pursuits*

It might seem as if we were making such comparisons in a tone slightly supercilious or disdainful. It is not, however, our purpose to imply anything unworthy whatsoever in the enthusiasm for the achievement of the young swimmer. There has been, also, a national warmth of interest in the recent international record of Miss Helen Wills of California as a tennis player. That we are in some sympathy with the sport-loving

quality of young America to-day was evidenced by the fact that we made the reception to Bobby Jones by the Mayor of New York the frontispiece of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for August, this young Georgian having just then returned wearing modestly his laurels as winner of the golf championship of Great Britain. For three centuries the people of the United States worked almost desperately hard at the tasks of subduing a wilderness, and of creating the country that we now enjoy in this amazing era of progress and prosperity. The greatest feature of this national progress in the mechanical sense has been the relatively wide diffusion of the benefits resulting from the united efforts of labor, inventive and managerial skill, and productive capital. This distributing of benefits means a great average increase in leisure, and an immense expansion of the means by which such leisure may be agreeably employed.

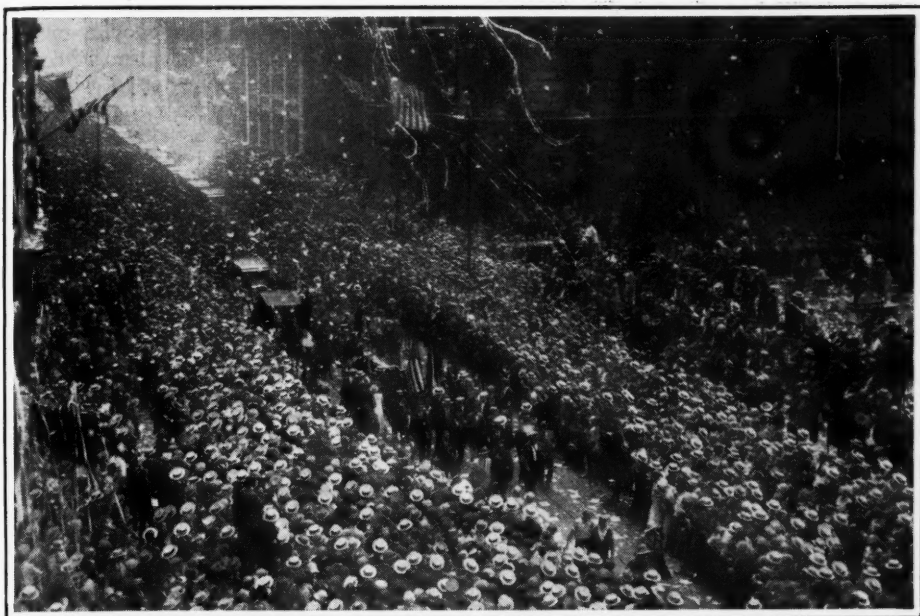
*The "Auto"
Changes
Everything*

Thus the invention of the automobile, and the industrial genius that has made the motor cars cheap through mass production, have brought that marvelous facility within the reach of every family. The automobile makers have discovered that they need not worry any more about the so-called "point of saturation," because the replacement demand on the part of people who already have motor cars will make business enough to maintain a colossal industry. Country boys get their first experience with second-hand Ford cars bought for a song; and they use third-hand Ford cars, which are practically given away by the thousands, as handy power-plants for small jobs such as sawing wood. During this very period, when so much has been said about the plight of American farmers caused by reaction from war-time prices and conditions, the people of farms and rural neighborhoods are finding ways not only to outlive their current financial difficulties but to bring up-to-date advantages of all kinds to their homes and door-yards. Farming is now a mechanical pursuit; and farm boys are more ingenious and versatile in using machinery and tools than are any other class of people. The telephone and free rural delivery had succeeded in breaking down the old-time isolation of country dwellers. And now, with automobiles and good roads, the farmer has ready access to everything that the neighboring village or the county-seat enjoys.

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THIS IS NOT A PICTURE TAKEN ON ARMISTICE DAY, IN 1918, WHEN A THANKFUL PEOPLE LOST CONTROL OF THEIR EMOTIONS. IT IS A GLIMPSE OF NEW YORKERS WELCOMING HOME THE YOUNG WOMAN WHO SWAM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

*Training
the New
Millions*

Farmer and villager alike can from time to time avail themselves of the more elaborate opportunities of the city-dweller. The country storekeeper sells his customers the same kinds of clothes and household supplies that are to be bought in the city, usually also selling them at lower prices. Furthermore, the so-called mail-order houses give their many millions of rural customers almost every kind of commodity, from fur coats and furniture to complete dairy barns, at surprisingly low prices. All these things work for nation-wide unity of tastes and interests, especially among the younger people. Last month the public schools opened throughout the United States with an enrollment of some twenty millions. More than one million, for example, were recorded on the opening day of the New York City public schools. Everywhere colleges, high schools, and the grammar grades are nowadays invoking the spirit of that "integral" or all-around education that we attribute to the best period of Greek life. "The sound mind in the sound body" is the watchword. Athletic games and contests make for a strong and virile generation.

*Swimming
for
Women*

Certain survivors of the Victorian era, who view with anxiety and even with alarm what they regard as the lax moral tendency of the younger generation, would be less harsh in their judgments if they were more careful and accurate in their study of facts and conditions. Thus the enthusiasm about the triumph of Gertrude Ederle, the modest and reputable young person who swam the British Channel, is to be explained by the fact that swimming has now become not only one of the chief sports of the day but also has attained the rank of an educational requirement. Most members of the older generation were afraid of the water and never learned to swim. Nowadays many schools and colleges are refusing to give diplomas of graduation to non-swimmers. Hundreds of thousands of our young people are learning to swim well by approved methods; and the art of swimming thus cultivated is almost, if not quite, unequaled as a means of physical culture. It happens that young American women in particular have needed available forms of exercise and physical training, the modern cult of athleticism having been more easily and naturally adopted by boys and young men.



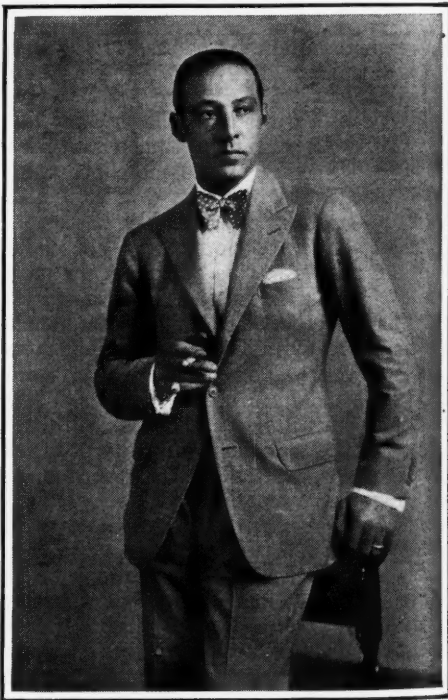
**THE MAYOR OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST CITY
HONORS A CHANNEL SWIMMER**

(Mrs. Mille Gade Corson, a New York woman of Danish birth, wife of an officer in the naval militia, is the second woman and the first mother to swim the English Channel. She was publicly welcomed by Mayor Walker upon her return home last month)

The swimming art, as it happens, has proved to be especially suited to the needs and likings of young women; and whatever makes for the health, strength and symmetry of the future mothers of the race is to be commended. Swimming is the more widely popular because it is not so expensive a recreation as golf, and is available for larger numbers than such a game as lawn tennis that requires expensive courts upon which a limited number can play. The present universal interest in physical training on the part of young people asserts itself in direct opposition to the use of alcoholic stimulants, and is at war with an excessive use of tobacco, or with dietary mistakes or improprieties of any sort.

*Fame as
It Is Now
Achieved* If the overwhelming acclaim that greeted Gertrude Ederle on her return to New York gave us a sudden realization of the lively current interest in athletics for young women as well as for young men, there are other contemporary incidents no less strik-

ing as illustration of present-day states of mind. The death of the moving-picture actor known as Rudolf Valentino stirred up emotions the nature and extent of which our veteran conservatives had not even faintly suspected. The excitement was chiefly centered in New York, but the interest was international. Because this young man was an Italian who had not lived very long in the United States, the people of Italy were almost as profoundly affected by his death as they were by that of the great tenor singer Caruso, several years ago. As for England, the London press commented upon the fact that the death of Dr. Charles William Eliot, which occurred on August 22, was accorded, in the British and European newspapers, a very meager obituary space as contrasted with the elaborate accounts of the career of Valentino, who died on the following day. This merely indicates the fact that everybody nowadays reads the daily newspapers, and they are edited and written to meet the tastes of a new public.



**RUDOLPH VALENTINO, WHO DIED ON
AUGUST 23**

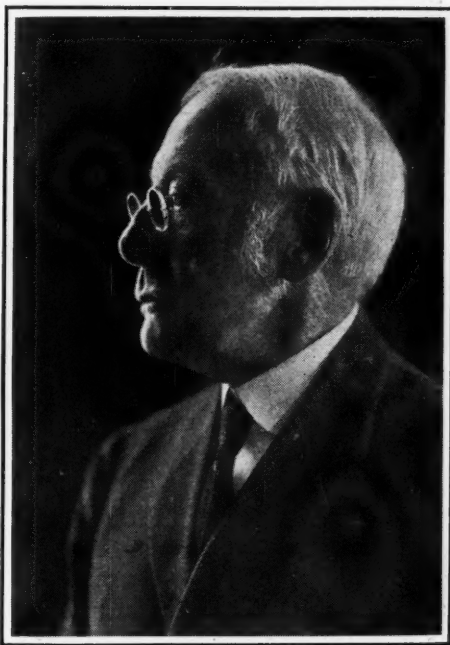
(A brief professional career as a moving-picture star in America transformed this young Italian from a penniless immigrant, with a fondness for dancing, into a millionaire. He was known the world over for his portrayal of characters to whom were ascribed masculine beauty and grace)

*Death of
a "Movie"
Actor*

The President Emeritus of Harvard University, who had attained the great age of ninety-two, had been regarded for many years as the most eminent and influential citizen of the United States. Rudolf Valentino was not personally a young man of note or of influence. Yet, when he died in New York after an operation, a crowd of people estimated at 75,000, largely made up of women and young girls, fairly mobbed the funeral rooms where his face in death was made visible to those who in his lifetime had seen him only in his photographed film characters. He had played the hero in romantic picture dramas, and had thus become not only a familiar face but a popular idol, our conservative friends meanwhile knowing nothing whatever about it all. The real explanation lies in a statement made by Mr. Will H. Hays to President Coolidge, on occasion of a recent call at the President's summer offices in the Adirondacks. Mr. Hays said that not less than 20,000,000 Americans were attending the moving-picture theaters every day. This simple remark is fraught with such profound meaning that it cannot be comprehended in a moment.

*Influence
of "the
Pictures"*

It is not merely true that the moving picture is to be seen everywhere in small villages as well as great cities, and that good roads and automobiles make it easily accessible to the farm families as well as to town folk and villagers. Even more significant is the fact that those who see moving pictures, whether in the theaters of the metropolis or in the small movie houses of remote villages, are almost simultaneously seeing the same films, and are thus becoming acquainted with the same "stars." It is a rather ossified type of intelligence that has refused to try to understand the passionate ambition that has taken so many young people to "Hollywood"—the place-name that has become typically identified with the motion picture industry. These young people have perceived without effort, what their preoccupied elders have failed to realize, namely: the universality of this new form of entertainment. The death of Valentino, doubtless, gave some older people their first glimmering sense of the popularity of the movies. The screen heroes and heroines are discovered by the old fogies to outshine royalties and billionaires.



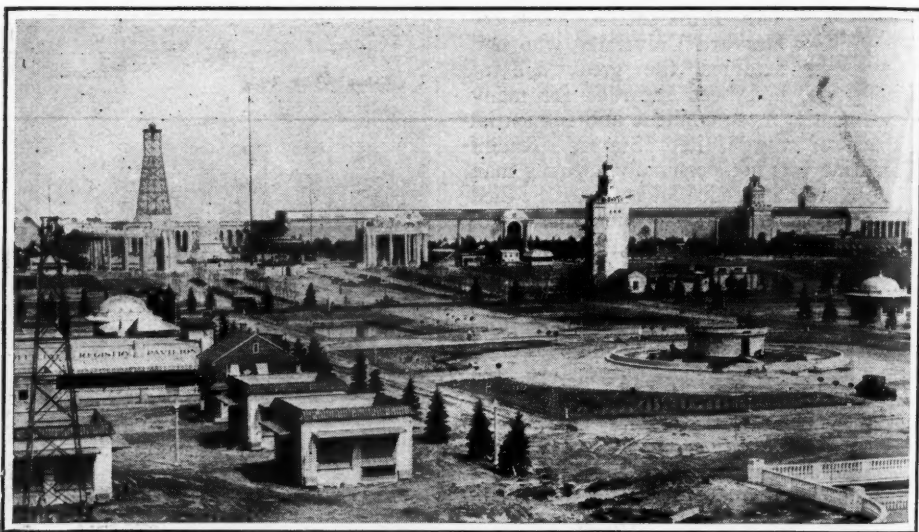
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THE LATE DR. CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT

(Dr. Eliot was president of Harvard University for forty years, from 1869 to 1909, and president emeritus until his death on August 22. His fame was so secure and his services to education and society so fully appreciated that when the end came there was little to be added to what had already been said. Upon the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, in March, 1924, this periodical published a series of tributes from a number of leading American educators)

*Will Hays—
from Politics
to Cinema*

When Mr. Will Hays left the Cabinet at Washington, turning away from a political career that seemed to promise much for the future, in order to become the head of the Motion Picture Producers' Association, there were not a few people who thought that he was making an unworthy and perhaps a belittling choice. He had been chairman of the National Republican Committee, and a successful Postmaster-General. Yet after twelve months in that high office he came to New York to act as the umpire and the public representative of the important firms and corporations that were rivals, as well as leaders, in the promotion of this great new American industry. Mr. Hays had imagination enough to see that although he was entering upon a novel and untried sort of enterprise the opportunity for public service and popular influence was exceptional. American films are sent all over the world, and the successful performers in the so-called silent drama have now become in a certain



A PARTIAL VIEW OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AT PHILADELPHIA

sense the most widely known personages of our generation. Mr. Hays sees clearly the great educational future of the motion-picture, and he confidently expects to find the public taste steadily improving. As a matter of genuine importance, it is permissible to state that Mr. Hays has completed the experimental term of years for which he undertook this service, and has entered with confidence upon a new term, so that we may expect to find him the chief spokesman for the moving-picture industry for years to come.

A Prize-Fight Marks Climax of the "Sesqui" If the conservative mind was somewhat jarred by the unprecedented welcome accorded to Miss Ederle, and by the not less amazing manifestations over the death of Valentino, what shall be said for the staging of a prize-fight as the most notable incident of the Sesqui-centennial celebration of American Independence at Philadelphia? Let it be borne in mind that the conservatism of Pennsylvania had so fully retained the Sunday laws that were enacted more than a century ago that it was only after protracted local controversy that the present exhibition was allowed to admit visitors on the first day of the week. One of the features of the exhibition grounds is the great Stadium, duly described in our article on the Sesqui-centennial arrangements in our number for May. This

Stadium was to be used for a great variety of interesting competitions and public gatherings, but nobody had ventured for a moment to suppose that it was destined to accommodate the most tremendous assemblage that ever witnessed a championship prize-fight in the history of the world.

*Pugilism
Revived and
Glorified*

Here we find a change in American life that is so extraordinary as to be well worth our studious attention. We have asked Mr. Grantland Rice to contribute an article, which our readers will find elsewhere in this number, upon this renaissance of pugilism as a legalized form of public entertainment. In the early part of the last century, the prize ring was the favorite resort of brutalized and drink-besotted men of the so-called lower classes, in the colliery districts of England and the other industrial localities. Prize-fighting in America was regarded by all refined people as a most disreputable thing, to be prohibited in law as well as in morals along with dog-fighting, cock-fighting, and other amusements of the vicious and the depraved. Mr. Rice rapidly sketches the situation that existed when heavyweight championship fights were furtively staged in remote places to escape the officers of the law. When Theodore Roosevelt was President, there were many moralists who disapproved keenly of his fondness for entertaining prize-fighters and

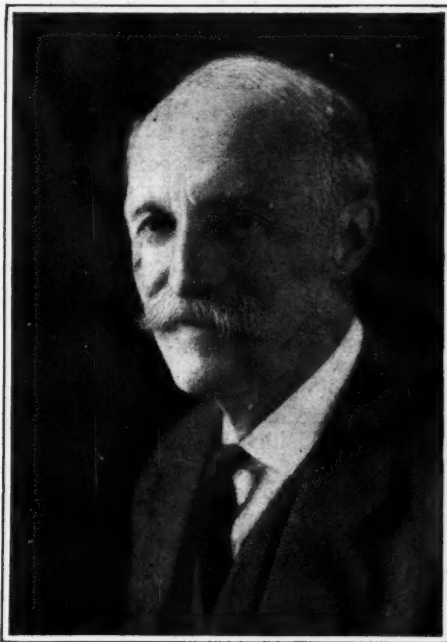
of the persistence with which he continued to cultivate the "manly art" of boxing, by means of which he had built up his great physical strength during college years at Harvard, where he began as a slight and underdeveloped freshman. This story of Theodore Roosevelt helps most of all to explain how boxing has come back in a wholly new relationship to American life. First we must hold Theodore Roosevelt responsible, and next we must lay charges at the door of every Young Men's Christian Association building in the United States.

*The New
Physical
Culture*

Colleges, schools, Boy Scouts, young men's clubs connected with churches, great organizations for Protestant, Catholic and Jewish youths on the Y. M. C. A. plan—all such agencies have come to believe in the wholesomeness of physical training, and have found the use of boxing gloves an excellent thing in the development of at least a majority of their members. There are some boys' schools of high standing that require every lad to learn and practise boxing under the eye of physical directors and gymnasium instructors. It is from this point of view that we can best approach the subject of the reinstatement of the prize-fight as a legitimate enterprise. It is true that the prize-fighting of olden times was almost as shocking a spectacle as the Spanish bull-fight. Its atmosphere and whole environment were extremely objectionable. It is not easy to bring boxing contests up to the highest plane of refinement; yet it is quite evident that there is a sincere attempt under our State boxing commissions to maintain ethical standards quite equal to those that Harvard, Princeton, and Yale are insisting upon in their competitive football games.

*Contests
on a Higher
Level*

It is to be remembered that intercollegiate football twenty or thirty years ago was as brutal a thing as old-fashioned prize-fighting, and incomparably more dangerous to life and limb. But football has been reformed as a game, and is now, relatively speaking, a refined sort of contest between gentlemanly groups of young men. The so-called glove contests of to-day are much more scientific and far less brutal than the fights of the last century. They come under strict regulation, and involve no serious physical danger to the contestants. Men



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**HON. GIFFORD PINCHOT, GOVERNOR OF
PENNSYLVANIA**

(Whose position as a political reformer and a moralist has been one of ceaseless activity and unfailing courage. He is also a man of versatility and a wide range of interest, famous as an expert in forestry and as an authority on the conservation of resources—an exponent of the Rooseveltian doctrines of physical culture and the virile mind supported by bodily development. He gave his approval to the Dempsey-Tunney combat)

do not engage in championship battles of this kind who have weak hearts, flabby muscles, or sensitive nervous systems. Constant and precise training under rules demanding perfect self-control have given them a power of endurance that insures them against the bruises and fractures that used to accompany defeat in the prize ring of a century ago. All this is to explain the new period of prize-fighting rather than to apologize for it, much less to justify it. As the reader of Mr. Grantland Rice's article must quickly discover for himself, these championship contests involve far too much money, and are surrounded by too much of the gambling spirit.

*The Challenger
and His
Record*

These pages will have gone to press before the results of the contest at Philadelphia between Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney can be known. Meanwhile it is to be remembered that these young men belong to

the newer type of highly trained boxers, and their associations would seem to bring them rather into line with well-known people in other forms of competition and entertainment. Of Mr. Tunney in particular it is to be noted that, like Miss Gertrude Ederle, he is a young New York City product, exceptionally intelligent and attractive, who made a fine record during the World War in the Marines. As our readers know, the American Army encouraged universal athletic training among the enlisted men and young officers, and officially promoted boxing. Gene Tunney made his way to the championship of the Marines and of the entire American Army. He has the friendship and goodwill of many men who held high position in our expeditionary force. A serious effort was made a few months ago to arrange for a contest between Tunney and Dempsey to be held in New York for the benefit of the relief funds of the American Legion, and Tunney himself was in full accord with this object.

*A Point
of Official
Ethics*

But an official obstacle was encountered. The New York authorities held that the ethics of championship contests required that Dempsey should first accept the challenge of Harry Wills, a negro fighter, and that Tunney ought in his turn to meet the victor of a Wills-Dempsey fight. This circumstance is most curious, because it puts New York in the position not only of permitting public boxing contests, but of going so far as to make the State itself, through its Boxing Commission and its licensing board, the final authority as regards the rules and ethics of championship fights, just as official boards or committees in the universities now regulate football games. Through this system, quite unconsciously so far as most people are concerned, New York has brought prizefighting under official auspices perhaps even more thoroughly than bull fighting is under official auspices in Spain. Unquestionably the prevailing motive is to see that there is fair play, and that professional sporting events shall be conducted, in so far as possible, along the lines of honesty and decency that prevail in the great amateur competitions in football, golf, swimming, tennis, polo, or whatever else. But there is also some danger that official supervision of sporting events may become involved in political intrigue and in financial scandal; and this should be heeded.

*Prosperity
and Mind
Control*

All these things relate to an epoch that is unlike any that previous generations have experienced. Every new stage of civilization brings its own dangers and temptations; and these should be faced sincerely and dealt with in a firm and courageous way. There is no real test of the value of increased leisure and of diffused prosperity except that test which is found in the growth of mind and spirit in community and individual. Men and women are not fit to enjoy material things unless their mental resources are such that they could find life worth while even if deprived of the things that can be bought with money. The real object of universal education is to increase the capacity of the average individual, so that he may cope the more successfully with all the unforeseen circumstances of life.

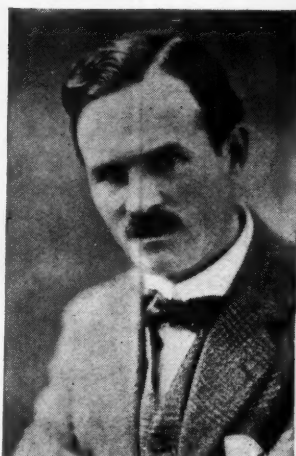
*Two Firm
Structures
of Society*

With all our new forms of activity and our multiplying means of diversion and entertainment, there are two great institutional structures that are of fundamental importance and that we Americans must do our best to maintain at the height of efficiency. One of these is the business or economic structure, in which capital and labor cooperate. The present tendency is toward an ever enlarged number of investors in the securities of industrial and financial corporations, while also it is presumed that every one is taking some part in productive effort. Thus every laborer may also become to some extent a capitalist, while every capitalist must do his part as a worker. The other great institutional structure—one that is more essential than ever to our civilization with all its new forms of interest and activity—is that which we call by the general name of Government. This includes the vast official machinery of the nation, the forty-eight States, and the thousands of counties, cities, towns, villages and local districts. It is not incumbent upon us to act in politics as violent partisans, but it is more than ever the plain duty of Americans to concern themselves with efficient government.

*Government
Must Be Kept
Efficient*

On the second day of November we are electing a full national House of Representatives and are filling one-third of the Senate seats. This new Congress will coincide in its official life with the last two years of the

present Coolidge Administration. Many questions and issues of great moment to all the people of the United States are dependent upon the intelligence, wisdom, and foresight of the national Congress. There is no question at all about the prevailing honesty and public spirit of the men who are serving in the present Sixty-ninth Congress, and who will be in session from the first Monday in December until the fourth day of next March. But well-meaning men may come short of the qualities that should go with law-making and statesmanship. It is the duty of every Congressional District to contribute to the nation the very best Congressman whose services it can secure. While this relates itself to the well-being of everybody, it also has become the direct responsibility of all women as well as of all men. For many reasons it is desirable to maintain intact the two great party organizations. But there is not the slightest reason for bitterness between their respective memberships, and they should be rivals in promoting the wisest policies and in selecting the ablest and most trustworthy candidates for office.



Fred R. Zimmerman
(for Governor)



John J. Blaine
(for Senator)

**NOMINEES OF WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS IN THE PRIMARY
ELECTION OF SEPTEMBER 7**

Lenroot, strong Administration supporter and champion of our adherence to the World Court, was defeated by Governor Blaine, who belongs to the LaFollette wing of the Republican party. Mr. Lenroot has been one of the ablest and most useful members of the Senate, and his defeat has been regretted by Republicans at large. He was opposed not only on the ground of his advocacy of the World Court, but also because he was not in accord with the "National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment."

**The Defeat
of Lenroot**

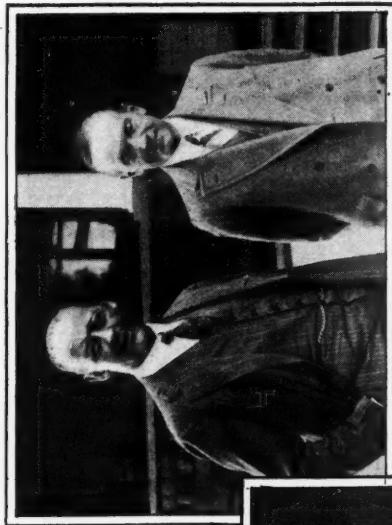
With Tuesday, September 14, the primary election contests for naming candidates, which had run through a period of several months in different States, came to an end. In previous numbers of this magazine we have discussed fully the scandals raised by large expenditures of money, particularly in the Pennsylvania and Illinois Senatorial primaries. Governor Pinchot, who was a candidate in Pennsylvania, has come out with a frank refusal to support Mr. William S. Vare, who was successful as against Senator Pepper and the Governor. In most of the States the primaries were not criticized on the ground of undue use of money, whether or not the primary system itself is to be deemed superior to the old-time plan of nominating in conventions. Especial attention was attracted to the primary contest in the State of Wisconsin, where Senator

**The New York
Situation**

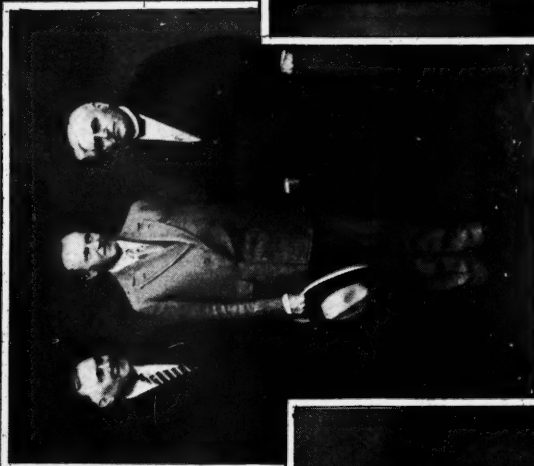
The dry opponents of Senator Wadsworth in New York have added to the list of their charges against this leader of the Empire State Republican organization that he is indirectly responsible for the defeat of so valuable an Administration Senator as Lenroot of Wisconsin. They argue that Wadsworth is a member of the Committee of Fifty of the "Association Against the Prohibition Amendment," and that this committee has taken active steps to compass the defeat of every Republican candidate like Lenroot who is not acceptable to the wets. They further assert that Mr. Cristman, who has been selected by the temperance and prohibition organizations as their candidate for the Senate against Mr. Wadsworth, is decidedly a more consistent Republican than is the Senator who was slated for unopposed renomination



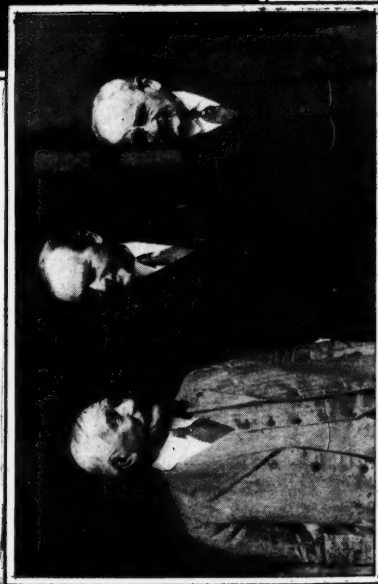
The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Jardine (center), and Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company and the Radio Corporation



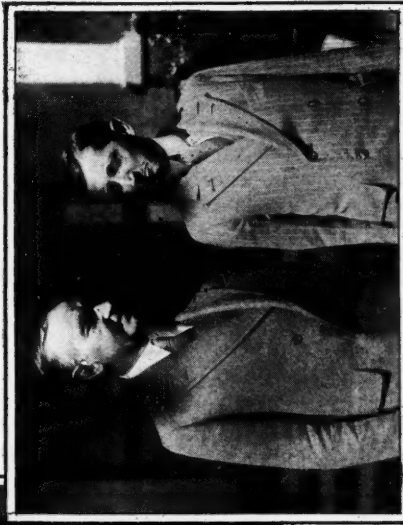
Senator James W. Wadsworth, of New York, a candidate for reelection



William Green (left) and Frank Morrison, president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor



James A. Flaherty (left) and William J. McGinley, Supreme Knight and Supreme Secretary of the Knights of Columbus



Will Hays, president of the Motion-Picture Producers and Distributors

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AND A FEW OF THE VISITORS AT HIS SUMMER CAMP IN THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

by the State convention of September 27. Mr. Mark Sullivan has reminded his readers that, when the prohibition amendment came up for ratification before the New York legislature, the Democrats favored submitting the question to the people, while the Republicans demanded immediate action. Ratification was thus secured by the vote of every Republican member except two, while every Democrat in the legislature voted against ratification.

*The Acute
Issue and
the Parties*

The adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment was followed by the passage of a State enforcement act under the leadership of Governor Miller, this being known as the Mullan-Gage law. The Democrats, coming into power in the next legislature, repealed the enforcement act under the leadership of Governor Smith. Mr. Sullivan undertakes to demonstrate that the dries hold the orthodox Republican position in New York and that under the leadership of Senator Wadsworth the Republican ship has been cut adrift from its moorings. The circumstances are said to be such that no Republican of high standing has been eager to run for Governor, while no Democrat of outstanding position has cared to make the race for Senator. The Republican wets are apparently quite reconciled to the election of Governor Smith for another term, and the Democratic wets are confidently expected to see that nobody beats Wadsworth for the Senate. We are merely reciting what is the current political talk alike in New York City and up-State. For a short time Judge Cropsey, of Brooklyn, was prominently urged as a candidate for Governor; but he would not have accepted unless the Republicans had been willing to favor in their State platform a reenactment of the enforcement law. This would have been the logical and proper thing, and Judge Cropsey would have been a candidate of the most desirable sort.

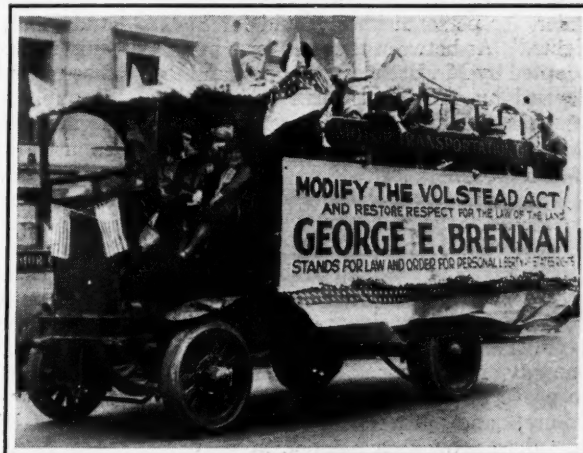
*The Pending
Referendum*

With Cropsey on the Republican ticket, there would have been no disposition on the part of the supporters of Mr. Cristman to name

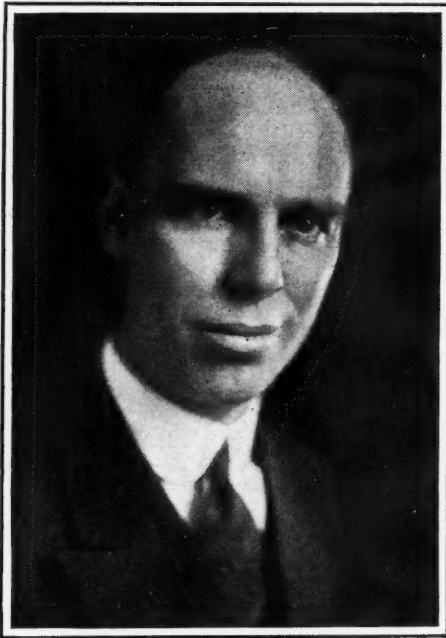
an independent candidate for the governorship. It was plain, however, that the party under Mr. Wadsworth's leadership was not willing to support a State enforcement plank, and Judge Cropsey withdrew from the race. Meanwhile, the people of New York have manifested no interest in the referendum. Our readers will remember that the legislature voted to submit to the people of New York at the November election the question whether or not they were of opinion that Congress ought to modify the Volstead act by allowing the States to decide for themselves the amount of alcohol to be permitted in *non-intoxicating* beverages. It is quite proper for the people of New York to advise their own Senators, and for the people of the Congressional districts to advise their respective Congressmen. But the pending referendum seems merely a clumsy way to present two opposing petitions to Congress. Those who vote one way will be petitioners in favor of modifying the Volstead law. Those who vote the other way will be petitioners against such modification. In these circumstances, the mere numbers of those who sign the two petitions will be of slight importance.

*Brennan's
Unambiguous
Petition*

Far more creditable than New York's evasive referendum, as a means of presenting a petition to Congress, is the method that has been adopted in Illinois under direction of Mr. Brennan, Democratic candidate for the Senate. Our illustration shows the great



TRANSPORTING A "WET" PETITION IN ILLINOIS WITH
HALF A MILLION SIGNATURES



GOVERNOR RALPH O. BREWSTER, OF MAINE
(Who was reelected on September 13. Prior to his first term, Governor Brewster had served in both the House and the Senate of his State)

motor truck that carries speakers about the State and that also transports a huge anti-Volstead petition that has been signed by several hundred thousand citizens. "Modify the Volstead Act" is the slogan borne along the highways by this truck; and the people of Illinois are further informed that "George E. Brennan stands for law and order, for personal liberty, and for State's rights." As between the plan for a petition adopted by Mr. Brennan in Illinois and that devised by Mr. Wadsworth and his supporters at Albany, the clear preference must be accorded to the Chicago leader.

*Alcoholism
is Doomed*

A referendum frankly taken on the question whether or not the people of the State believe in the repeal of national prohibition would have some significance, although it would be without conclusive results unless the expressions of opinion were overwhelming, one way or the other. The recent attempts to prove that prohibition is a farce and a failure, and universally violated, were bound to provoke a reaction as against a barrage so artificially staged and promoted. There is much evidence now on the other

side of the case to show that smuggling is being greatly reduced, and that in many districts and regions bootlegging practices are far less prevalent than a year or two ago. All the new forces of civilization make for temperance and self-control, and militate against the free use of alcoholic stimulants. If there had been no attempt whatever at national prohibition, we should have continued along well-defined lines to inculcate temperance and to encourage in every way the non-use of strong liquors. The drinking that continues to be common in spite of laws will not grow more prevalent or more demoralizing, simply because life is so full of activities and diversions that strongly outbid alcoholic indulgence as a form of social excitement or as a personal resource. In the opinion of many wise people, the better way to abolish the evils of alcoholism was to have been found in the slower but more certain processes of education and social advance. But, whether in one way or in another, alcoholism, as a personal evil and as a social malady, is doomed.

*Republicans
Carry Maine
as Usual*

It is the habit of politicians to watch the Maine election closely because Maine adheres to her ancient custom of voting in September, while the rest of the country votes on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The Maine election is supposed to indicate whether or not there is any marked drift away from normal party conditions. Maine's election this year was held on Monday, September 13. The Republicans were successful with their state ticket, and in all the Congressional Districts, by ample margins. No impressive argument was made in Maine against the retention of Republican control at Washington. The Democratic attacks upon the Coolidge Administration thus far have been casual, miscellaneous, and inconsistent. The Maine election has availed chiefly to show that, in so far at least as the eastern part of the country is concerned, there will be emphasis upon local and personal issues in the elections, but no successful general assault upon the policies of the Administration or upon the work of the Sixty-ninth Congress.

*Democrats
Searching for
Issues*

The Democrats find themselves somewhat embarrassed in the endeavor to shape campaign issues by the fact that the most important of recent enactments and policies have been

bipartisan. The great measure of tax reduction was reported out of the Ways and Means Committee as a coöperative affair shaped under the joint leadership of Chairman Green of Iowa and the ranking minority member, Mr. Garner of Texas. Senator Simmons of North Carolina has now come out with a sweeping demand for a new tax bill that would at once reduce revenue by half a billion dollars. But President Coolidge has shown conclusively through his talks with the newspaper men that this is not possible. It represents the views of a distinguished Senator, but it will have no strong support in either party. Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, has made an eloquent appeal for the complete cancelation of the war debts of Europe to America, and Mr. James M. Cox of Ohio, who was Democratic presidential candidate in 1920, returns from a European trip breathing similar sentiments. But the debt adjustments have been worked out through a non-partisan Debt Commission at Washington and have been ratified by non-partisan votes in the United States Senate. Most leading Democrats, even those of the former Wilson Cabinet, oppose cancelation as strongly as Mr. Baker favors it.

*Coolidge's
Summer
Experience*

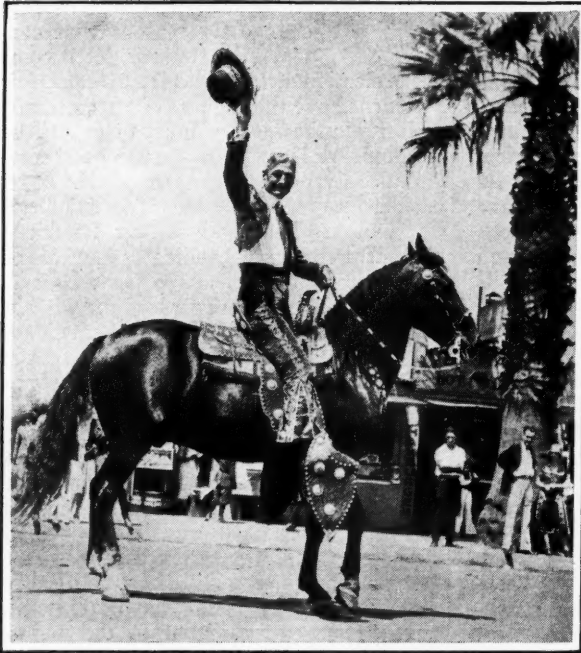
President Coolidge's vacation in the Adirondacks, from which he returned to Washington on Saturday, September 18, not only gave him rest and reinvigoration, but also undoubtedly served him well from the standpoint of his public responsibilities. He was relatively free from the pressure of unending details and of countless visitors, from which there is no escape when in Washington, and he was able to see the affairs of the country and of the world in a more detached way and with a better perspective through the clear mountain atmosphere of northern New York. It will be for the best interest of the country if the Seventieth Congress should have a clear working majority of members who are counted as in a general way supporters of the Administration. To elect a Democratic Congress while a Republican President continues in office, or to elect a Republican Congress to serve coördinately with a Democratic President and Cabinet, at best produces friction and at worst gives us deadlocks that are detrimental to business prosperity and altogether futile and disagreeable. Citizens of independent judgment should bear this point in mind when voting for Congressmen.

*Candidates
Emerging
for 1928*

If, then, there is to be a party change for reasons that convince the country, let it come in the election of 1928, and let a Democratic President have the support of a Democratic majority in the Seventy-first Congress. Also by all means let us show enough good sense and decisiveness to change certain dates in such a way that a new Congress can begin to function along with a new President. Talk of presidential candidates is of course premature. The friends of Governor Al Smith continue to work for him and to claim him as the only really prominent candidate. It was fully understood last month that he would accept a renomination for the governorship, and that he would run on a State platform broadened to deal with national issues in such a manner as to point toward his candidacy for the higher office two years hence. The opposition to Smith is, however, alert and determined, and it is not to be supposed that so gallant a leader as Hon. William G. McAdoo will show political indifference in view of all that happened in 1924. It seemed essential to the maintenance of McAdoo prestige that this year's primaries should indicate that California Democrats would not fail to name a McAdoo delegation to the convention of 1928. These primaries were held on August 31, with the result that on the Republican side Senator Shortridge was renominated, while the Democrats named as his opponent Mr. John B. Elliott, who was said to have the support of Mr. McAdoo and his friends. In the race for the governorship, the Republicans nominated the present Lieutenant Governor, Hon. C. C. Young, who had the support of Senator Johnson, while the Democrats named Hon. Justus S. Wardell, who was regarded as of the anti-McAdoo wing of the party.

*An Ohio
Compromise*

In Ohio, where former Senator Pomerene is running against Senator Willis, the Democrats take the view that a victory for Pomerene would make him the probable Democratic nominee for the presidency as a compromise between the Smith and McAdoo forces. Mr. George Fort Milton, a distinguished Tennessee editor and a spokesman for the McAdoo element, is uncompromisingly dry and regards the prohibition issue as likely to be dominant in 1928. Governor Al Smith represents the extreme wets, and Mr. Pomerene is also reckoned as against national



HON. WILLIAM G. McADOO IN FESTIVAL ATTIRE

(The people of Santa Barbara, Calif., in rebuilding their city after the shattering experiences of the earthquake of June, 1925, have adopted a consistent architectural style based upon the early Spanish buildings of California. At a recent fiesta, held in relation to these plans for the New Santa Barbara, Mr. McAdoo appeared as shown in our picture)

prohibition. It is well to note here that our readers who are interested in the precise results of various primary elections and in the detailed political news of the day will find these things duly recorded in our pages that give a day-by-day summary under the title "Gist of a Month's News."

*Our Northern
Neighbors*

We are publishing in this number articles of great importance relating to our admirable and highly esteemed neighbors, the people of the Province of Quebec. We are most fortunate in having all along our continental boundary line such excellent friends and associates as the people of the Maritime Provinces, the Province of Quebec, the Province of Ontario, the Province of Manitoba, and those other important agricultural states, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, that form the western members of the Dominion of Canada. No country could be more happily placed as regards its neighbors than is our republic in relation to the people who carry on a confederated democracy that is

engaged in the development of the northern half of the Continent. These neighbors come freely to our side of the boundary and learn some things from our experiences in government and administration. We, on the other hand, from time to time have had the opportunity to gain useful lessons from the successful treatment of public problems by the Dominion Government or by the separate provincial administrations. Many Americans, for example, are now of opinion that we might well adopt the Quebec plan of liquor control as better than our prohibitory system. It is well to remember that the Quebec plan is also one that prohibits the vending of liquor as an ordinary private pursuit for gain, and that makes it a Government monopoly.

*Quebec's
Liquor Law
in Practice*

At our request, Professor Goforth, of McGill University at Montreal, has given an excellent summary of the

provisions of this Quebec law (see page 369), and he gives us also an account of its practical workings and of the extent to which it is entrenched in the good opinion of the Canadian public. As our author shows, the Quebec plan has now been adopted by the four great western provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan. Professor Stephen Leacock, of the same university, whose success as a humorist has not lessened his established position as an authority in the fields of economics and politics, sends us his own views about the success of the Quebec law, and we are printing his opinion in connection with the longer statement made by his friend and colleague, Professor Goforth.

*Liberals
Control
in Canada*

The Parliamentary elections in Canada, on September 14, as we remarked last month, were of unusual importance, because much was involved that was scarcely evident upon the surface of things. The sweeping victory of the Liberals amounted to a

national verdict. Our readers will remember that the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who heads the Liberal party of Canada, had been Prime Minister since the election of 1921. Previous to that election the Conservatives had been in power under the premiership of the Hon. Arthur Meighen. In October, 1925, a general election was held, which resulted in the failure of any one party to gain a clear majority. Mr. Mackenzie King had previously carried on his Government by virtue of the fact that a considerable group in Parliament representing the Progressive party, supported the Liberals as against the Conservatives. The election of 1925 still further weakened the Liberals; but with the aid of the more radical elements Mr. Mackenzie King continued in office until a few weeks ago, when the report of an investigation of certain alleged improprieties in the Customs Service brought the Liberal Ministry face to face with downfall. Following the technique of parliamentary government, Premier King appealed to the Governor-General, Lord Byng, representing the British Crown, for authority to dissolve Parliament and call an election. Contrary to a usage that had become unwritten law, Lord Byng took it upon himself to refuse; and he instructed Mr. Meighen to form a Conservative Cabinet. This was promptly done, but Parliament refused to support the Meighen Government, and it became obviously necessary to dissolve the chamber and appeal to the country.

*A Blunder
and Its
Consequences*

Here Lord Byng made, perhaps, a second serious blunder. It would seem evident that he should have accepted Meighen's resignation; should have called Mackenzie King's administration back into office; and should have authorized Mr. King to dissolve Parliament while continuing to serve as Prime Minister during the brief period between dissolution and the new elections. Instead of doing this, however, Lord Byng kept the Meighen Cabinet in office, and allowed Mr. Meighen to rule the country through the intervening weeks. In these circumstances the Conservatives under Mr. Meighen's lead entered the campaign with the mistaken idea that they could win a clear majority. What happened was just the reverse. It was in vain that the Conservatives preached the doctrine of high tariffs as against the United States, and



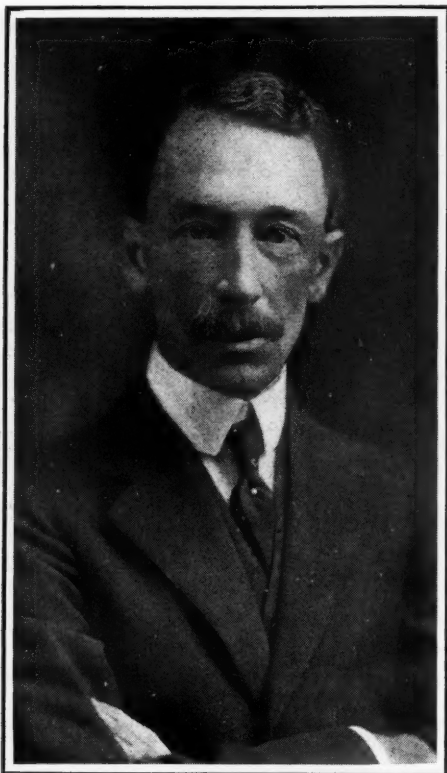
RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

(The elections in Canada leave the Conservatives with ninety-one members in a House of 245. Mackenzie King is likely, therefore, to be Prime Minister for several years to come. He is still a young man, his fifty-second birthday coming on December 17 next)

appealed to the sentiment of loyalty to the far-flung British Empire. The great Province of Quebec, which has long been the bulwark of the Liberal party, supported Mackenzie King more strongly than ever; and even in Ontario, the Conservative stronghold, the Liberals made gains. Also they won seats in the smaller Conservative provinces of the eastern seaboard, while they had no reason to be disappointed with results in the more radical provinces of the great agricultural West, where the Farmers party and the Progressive party are even more strongly opposed to the Conservatives than are the Liberals themselves.

*Canada's
Right of
Autonomy*

So much has been said since the Great War by the political leaders of all parties in Great Britain to the effect that Canada is now to be regarded as a wholly free and independent nation, that the verdict of the Canadian elections would seem to convey the lesson that deeds must accord with words. While the Governor-General nominally carries to Canada the authority of the Crown, it is to be borne in mind that for a



PREMIER TASCHEREAU OF QUEBEC

(Hon. Louis A. Taschereau is a distinguished lawyer of the City and Province of Quebec, and has been in provincial official life for a quarter-century)

full hundred years the Crown has not ventured in England to refuse a dissolution of Parliament to any Prime Minister who called for such a step. It is obvious that interference with the freedom of parliamentary government at Ottawa is far less appropriate than would be an act of Royal interference with the freedom of the Parliament at Westminster. Although the Governor General is nominally the representative of the British Crown, he is, of course, actually the selection and the agent of the Prime Minister and the current administration of Great Britain. In the present somewhat mystical theories of the nature of the British Empire, and of the relationships between England and the self-governing Dominions, the Cabinet of Great Britain has no more authority over internal affairs in Canada than has the Cabinet of Canada over the affairs of Australia or of Great Britain itself. Lord Byng's mistakes have given the Canadians

an opportunity to make it clear, without using any offensive language, that Canada intends to exercise in practice the rights that no one denies in theory.

*Quebec
As a Center
of Interest*

Mr. Mackenzie King was chosen in August, 1919, at a national Liberal Convention, to succeed the late Sir Wilfred Laurier as leader of the Liberal party of Canada. Sir Wilfred, who was a product of the French race in the Province of Quebec, has been accounted as foremost of all the statesmen that have had part in shaping the policies of Canada. He was a firm friend of the United States, as well as of England and France, and an orator whose eloquence had perfect command of English diction as well as of French, and whose conciliatory attitude over a long period made for harmony. We have chosen this moment of unusual interest in the political and social life of our neighbors to present two exceptionally noteworthy articles relating to the people who inhabit the vast Province of Quebec, and particularly to the natural resources of that country and to their present and prospective utilization. Pro-



HON. LOUIS B. CORDEAU, CHAIRMAN OF THE QUEBEC LIQUOR COMMISSION

(Mr. Cordeau, who has been successful as a lawyer for many years, has, since November 7, 1923, served as chairman of the Provincial Liquor Commission, and has had much to do with making the Quebec law a success)

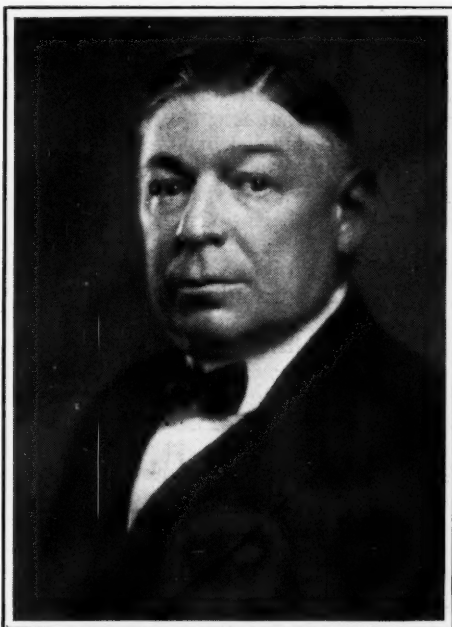
fessor Goforth of Montreal writes with a wealth of knowledge and experience. The second article relates to the great Saguenay water-power project to which the late James B. Duke had given so much of his thought and effort during the last years of his life. Mr. Duke and his associates had convinced the Government authorities of Quebec of their good faith and of their ability to perform the most difficult of engineering feats.

*The Saguenay
Power
Project*

Thus the Prime Minister of Quebec, Hon. Louis A. Taschereau, who had been Minister of Public Works for twelve years previous to becoming Premier six years ago, co-operated in full accord with the gigantic proposal to harness the turbulent waters of the Saguenay River, and to bring into use an aggregate of hydro-electric power hardly inferior to that of Niagara Falls. In the lonely valley of the Saguenay there is now destined to come into speedy existence an industrial life of the most modern type. The story is admirably told for our readers in the present number by Dr. E. E. Free of New York. This water-power project in its financial aspects begins with two great customers, prepared to utilize the results on a vast scale. One of these is the foremost of pulp and paper establishments, the fascinating story of which Dr. Free gives us an outline. The other great customer of Saguenay water-power is the Aluminum Company of Canada, that is to be regarded as a branch of the parent company that has made aluminum an article of everyday use in the United States.

*The City of
Aluminum*

On the Saguenay River the Aluminum Company is building a model city, every detail of which has been laid down on the chosen site with scientific planning and careful forethought. The president of the Aluminum Company is Mr. Arthur V. Davis, of New York; and the new city is named "Arvida." Mr. Davis may well be proud of a town that begins its career under such brilliant auspices, and that bears a euphonious name so ingeniously evolved from that of its founder. Only a tremendous force, compounded of ample capital, great business experience, the highest type of engineering skill and courage, and last but not least the existence of a customer of such scope as the Aluminum Company, could have



MR. ARTHUR V. DAVIS, OF NEW YORK AND PITTSBURGH, PRESIDENT OF THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

(Mr. Davis, who is of Massachusetts birth, and a graduate of Amherst College, ranks with the foremost business executives of America, and is directing great industrial enterprises, including the establishment of the immense aluminum plant in the Saguenay Valley)

made possible the creation of what our author calls the New Empire of the Saguenay. To find fault with such a combination is to make petty and childish attacks upon all that is most promising in our twentieth century progress. To produce aluminum out of the crude ore called bauxite requires power on the great scale; and it is feasible in the industrial sense to transport the ore from any part of the world to a place where there is water-power of sufficient magnitude.

*Capital
to Develop
America*

It may be true, as New York international bankers hold, that American capital ought to continue its present policy of distributing itself all over Europe for the purpose of the more rapid development of European water-power, in order that Europe may the more effectively compete with American industry. But surely a not less commendable use of American capital is that which develops our own Continent. The Aluminum Company in this Canadian undertaking is, therefore, a benefactor to be

praised, rather than a monopolistic enterprise to be criticized. Fortunately, the American public is endowed with good sense and clear perception; and it will not fail to render praise that is so justly due, in the case of this magnificent engineering effort to bring into use the hitherto untamed force of the Saguenay torrent.

*Can Taxes
Be Reduced
Now?*

Some members are planning to fight for another reduction of taxes in the next short session of Congress which begins in December—a fact which gives some special interest to the current and prospective Treasury figures, whatever be the truth of the accusations and counter accusations of political motives. Senator Simmons of North Carolina announced in September that, with a Treasury surplus on June 30 last of \$377,700,000, and a probable surplus for the fiscal year 1927 of something like \$185,000,000, there was no reason why there should not be prompt further tax reductions of substantial proportions which would bring down income rates for the calendar year 1926 and wipe out most of the miscellaneous excise taxes, except on a few luxuries. The Senator has suspicions that the Administration would prefer to postpone this measure of tax relief until just before the presidential campaign of 1928. Senator Simmons is the senior minority member of the Senate Committee on Finance. The Senator went further and announced that the minority would demand that inasmuch as we have given our foreign debtors sixty-two years in which to pay the money we loaned them, we should give our own citizens and taxpayers at least half that time to wipe off the national debt. Mr. Mellon has been working on the basis of paying off the Federal debt in twenty years, and if the period were extended to thirty-two years—as these Democratic objectors demand—there would, of course, be possible a larger reduction of tax rates.

*The
Administration
View*

The Treasury does not consider Senator Simmons' figures and financial reasoning as sound, and Republicans generally look on the proposal as more of a campaign document than a wise and prudent tax program. Administration officials point out that the 1926 surplus of more than \$377,000,000 has already been spent in retiring portions of the public debt, and that

the prospective surplus of 1927 would be used in the same way. It is obviously true that the unexpectedly large surpluses of the last year or two have been due to the fact that the United States is in a period of unusually great prosperity, resulting in abnormally large profits for corporations and individuals, unprecedentedly high wages, and record prices for stocks on exchanges—probably the most widely diffused prosperity that has ever come to this or any other country. How long this pleasant situation will last no one on earth knows; but everyone knows that it will not continue indefinitely, and that the history of business shows a time of depression to match every boom. The Administration feels that not only should the Treasury results for 1927 be checked up, but that the surplus for 1928 should be gauged approximately before further important reductions in taxes should be made. Treasury officials also challenge Senator Simmons' statement that foreign governments are now paying us about \$200,000,000 a year and would eventually be paying from \$350,000,000 to \$400,000,000; they say it will be several years before payments will exceed \$200,000,000. Another critic of the Government's financial policy in respect of foreign debt payments is Representative Madden, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, who maintains that these interest payments from foreign countries should be used only for tax reductions and that the War Loan Act authorized the Treasury to use for bond redemption purposes only principal payments from foreign debtors.

*The Reason
for Treasury
Surpluses*

It is true that the Treasury has, in the past year or two, consistently underestimated its prospective receipts. It must be remembered, however, that it is not given to human beings to foresee with certainty such phenomena as the current record-breaking business activity and business profits; and it is just these which have made the Treasury showing at the end of each period so much better than the Administration forecast. The monthly review of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, published in September, gives the earnings of ninety-nine of the most important industrial corporations and of the larger railroads, so that they may be compared for the first six months of each of the past four years. The net profits of the industrial corporations

amounted to \$246,000,000 in the first half of 1924, \$305,000,000 in 1925, and no less than \$378,000,000 during the first six months of this year. The railroads showed \$391,000,000 in 1924, \$439,000,000 the next year, and \$495,000,000 in 1926—the best in six years. A somewhat remarkable and reassuring fact in connection with this rapid rise in business profits is that commodity prices throughout the period of great business activity, heavy speculation on the stock exchanges, and the record high prices for securities have been slowly moving downward, suggesting that there is no present danger of inflation and runaway commodity speculation such as preceded the disastrous year 1920. It is true that building operations are showing signs of coming near a period of decline—which would be anything but strange after the five years of intense activity in catching up with the shortage during the war period. If the building boom is about to slacken, on the other hand the much depressed textile industry is looking up. Automobiles and trucks will probably have their banner year in 1926; the railroads are breaking one record after another in freight movements; retail sales are in enormous quantity and steel production keeps at a remarkably high level.

German Steel Competition When the Boston and Maine Railroad, a short time ago, bought 20,000 tons of steel rails from the Krupps, and other good sized orders went from America to the German firm—the rails being purchased at a price about \$10 below the American market—there was some flurry of investigation as to invoking our “anti-dumping” laws, the German steel having been sold in this country very much cheaper than the prices paid in Germany. It was also pointed out in the public press that Germany had increased her exports of steel to this country from practically nothing three years ago to 128,000 tons during the first six months of this year. In the first place, even 128,000 tons in a half-year make a negligible quantity as compared with the total consumption of the United States. And in the second place, our big steel-makers do not seem to be in the least worried about these efforts of the German manufacturers to get business. A number of loans have been made by American financial houses to the German steel firms: Krupps getting \$10,000,000; the Thyssen Iron and Steel concern,

\$12,000,000; the German Rheinelbe Union, \$25,000,000; and the United Steel Works, \$30,000,000.

The German Steel “Trust”

The whole matter of German competition in steel received more attention in America because of the recent news reports concerning the formation of a German steel corporation with a capital of about \$200,000,000, the second largest corporation in Europe, which combines many concerns heretofore in active competition. The best authorities take the view that this “trust,” however large it may look in comparison with other European corporations, is not on its way to threaten the steel industry of the United States, but has as its object economies in operation and selling costs which will enable the factories to operate with more regularity. The new corporation’s capacity for producing steel is put at 3,700,000 tons. This is less than half the annual production of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation (working full time), and is just about the productive capacity of an independent concern such as the Youngstown Steel and Tube Company of Ohio. The theoretical capacity of the American mills is 56,000,000 tons of steel. In 1925 the entire world produced 88,964,000 tons, of which the United States made 52 per cent.

Is Our Oil Supply in Danger?

Nearly two years ago President Coolidge appointed Secretaries Work, Hoover, Wilbur, and Davis as a Federal Oil Conservation Board to investigate the oil reserves of the country and the rate at which they are being depleted. In September, Secretary Work made public the report of this board, which he was transmitting to the President. While a careful reading of the report, and a comparison of the findings of the four Secretaries with the estimates made by the committee appointed by the American Petroleum Institute, do not justify the alarming headlines in the newspapers which were used in presenting the results of this last investigation—the facts brought out do give food for some sober thought. This report puts the total present oil reserves in proven grounds at 4,500,000,000 barrels. Last year the United States produced more than 750,000,000 barrels, and so, theoretically, there is only six years’ supply in sight. In practice, of course, the 4,500,000,000 barrels could not be gotten out of the ground in

six years, and also there will be, within that time, new discoveries of oil fields and new methods of getting and saving more oil from a given field. In fact, many of the most seasoned and experienced practical oil men scout the idea of there being any danger of a shortage at all; they have lived long lives, always seeing new fields brought in to take the place of those that are going out and to take care of increased consumption. But there is no getting around the fact that each year there is less oil left under the earth's surface than there was the year before; and as no one knows how much remains of a commodity without which modern industry simply could not function, these figures from the Oil Conservation Board become very impressive.

*The Colossal
Consumption
To-day*

The United States is now consuming seventy per cent. of all the oil produced in the world, while the total production, since petroleum began to be mined, is 9,000,000,000 barrels in the United States. No less than 3,000,000,000 barrels have been taken out of the ground in the last five years. This rapidity of increase in consumption must be taken with the figures of the proven reserve to appreciate the gravity of the situation. To keep up our machines and engines at all, clearly requires the constant discovery of new fields. It is true these always have been discovered, but it is also true that each year there are fewer of them left to be discovered than there were the year before. The Petroleum Institute's committee estimated that possibly 26,000,000,000 barrels of oil might be produced by working to greater depths, and with artificial pressure, the sands where wells have stopped flowing. The President's commission cuts this estimate in half. We could do without oil as a fuel, because we have other things to burn, but we could not do without oil as a lubricant—the wheels of industry would stop—and we could scarcely keep up our present industrial civilization without gasoline for automotive engines.

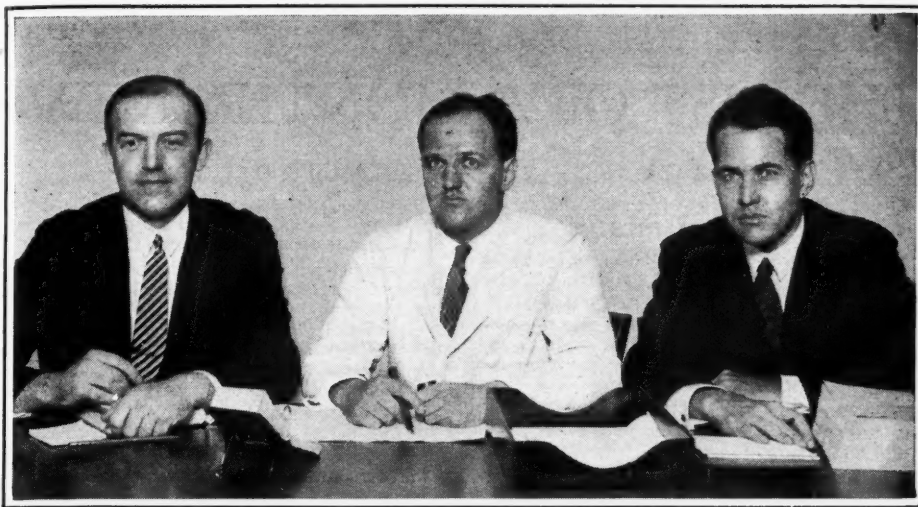
*What Can
We Do
About It?*

It would be a great help, therefore, in conserving petroleum for its most essential services to modern life, if by an extension of the process known as "cracking," a larger proportion of the oil now going into fuel could be made to produce gasoline. This committee thinks 80 per cent. of the fuel oil can

eventually be treated by the "cracking" process. The magnitude of the business to-day is shown by the Committee's estimate of \$9,500,000,000 of investments in petroleum mining, refining, and distributing, while the total value of the production of petroleum during the last year was nearly \$1,800,000,000. Aside from urging the operation of new fields, improved methods to recover a larger proportion of the oil, and better uses of crude oils to get from less essential to more essential uses, this committee recommends more economical control of the first flush flow from newly discovered fields (\$200,000,000 was wasted in one field alone), economies in consumption by improved mechanical devices, and the increase of our supply from oil shales and coal. This board takes the point of view that the Federal Government itself can control these matters only in the exploitation of its own oil lands, and that the great work of conserving "must rest upon the normal commercial initiative of private enterprise."

*Aviation
Must Be
Less Noisy!*

Every day one reads the glowing predictions made by the devotees of aviation. New air routes have been mapped out; the Air Service of the Post Office is expanding; and every city and town is being urged to create a landing field. But the great coming period of aviation is to be dependent largely upon ample supplies of aluminum, the metal which (in the alloy called duralumin) combines lightness with strength. The coöperation of the three new Assistant Secretaries for Aviation in the Departments of Commerce, War, and Navy is quite likely to give a fresh impetus to the manufacture and use of aircraft. This topic suggests many things of a pertinent sort. When automobiles were few and far between, they were allowed to run without mufflers to subdue noise; but when they became common it was necessary that they should run as quietly as possible. If airplanes are to become very numerous, with landing places all about us, life will be quite unendurable unless they cease to make the terrific commotion with which they now proceed upon their way athwart the sky. At certain summer resorts—Lake George, N. Y., for example—airplanes have this summer been earning an honest recompense for aviators who have been sailing back and forth all day long,



OUR OFFICIAL AVIATION TRIUMVIRATE AT WASHINGTON

(To foster the military and commercial development of aviation, Congress recently provided for three new Assistant Secretaries. Mr. W. H. MacCracken [left] is Aviation Secretary for the Department of Commerce; Mr. F. Trubee Davison [center] for the War Department; and Mr. Edward P. Warner [right] for the Navy. These young men have been appointed by reason of exceptional qualifications)

taking passengers on short flights as a novel vacation experience. There is no fault to be found with this form of amusement, except that the deafening noise has driven residents of such neighborhoods almost frantic under this new form of torture. As in the case of the automobile, it is of course quite feasible to fly with little or no noise; and the Aviation Board at Washington would do well to take a firm stand upon this subject before the nuisance becomes general, with the enlarged use of aircraft.

*Europe
in Changed
Moods*

Our regular contributor, Frank H. Simonds, has been spending recent weeks in Germany and at Geneva. Next month in these pages he will present a picture of what he finds to be a new and transformed Germany, marvelously changed within less than two years. At Geneva he has been witnessing the acceptance of the American reservations to the World Court; but, more important by far, he has seen the Locarno agreements ratified, with Germany admitted to the League of Nations, accepted as a permanent member of the Council of the League, and restored to her position as one of the great powers of Europe. Spain's withdrawal from the League has merely been noted with regret, although the diplomacy that has been uniting Italy and Spain as against

French domination of the Mediterranean has been regarded as a European topic of primary importance. Another thwarted attempt upon the life of Mussolini has been used—rather illogically—to increase the present Italian feeling against France.

*France
and her
Prospects*

Most marvelous of all changes of sentiment, however, is the new-born good-will of the French toward Germany and the Germans. Who would have guessed that only eight years after the American struggle against the Germans in the Argonne—which led to the armistice of November, 1918, and thus ended the four-years' invasion of France by the Germans—the sentiment of Paris should be one of hatred toward America and of warmth toward those whom they so recently called "Huns" and "Boches"? France and Germany are neighbors, and it is best to learn how to coöperate. Premier Poincaré is facing financial problems with good sense and definite progress. It is unfortunate that the debt negotiations have been carried on in such a way as to produce so widespread a misunderstanding in France of the real feeling of the American people. A better arrangement can be devised, and it ought to be considered in the near future. At present, misunderstanding is general in both countries.

THE GIST OF A MONTH'S NEWS

FROM AUGUST 15 TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1926

I. STATE PRIMARIES AND CONVENTIONS

August 17.—Wyoming Democrats rename Gov. Nellie Tayloe Ross in primaries, while Republicans choose State Engineer Frank C. Emerson to oppose her.

August 25.—The Idaho Republican convention renominates Frank R. Gooding as United States Senator and chooses Lieut.-Gov. H. C. Baldridge for Governor; Democrats name John F. Nugent of Boise for Senator.

August 28.—The Texas "run-off" primary, to decide the contest between Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson and Attorney-General Dan Moody, results in victory for Moody; the vote is, Moody 458,669; Ferguson 240,597.

August 31.—California primaries give renomination to Senator Samuel M. Shortridge (Rep.) and result in the choice of Lieut.-Gov. C. C. Young for Governor; Democrats name John B. Elliott, a McAdoo man, over Isidore B. Dockweiler, for Senator and Justus S. Wardell, anti-McAdoo, for Governor.

The South Carolina Democratic primary fails to give sufficient majority to Senator Ellison D. Smith over Speaker Edgar A. Brown, and a run-off election will be held September 14; John G. Richards is named for Governor over Ira G. Blackwood, the term being now for four instead of two years.

September 3.—Senator Robert N. Stanfield, who lost the Republican primary, is nominated as an independent in Oregon.

September 7.—Wisconsin Republicans defeat Senator Irvine L. Lenroot and name Gov. John J. Blaine for the United States Senate; they choose or Governor Fred R. Zimmerman, an anti-Follette leader.

In New Hampshire, Senator George H. Moses (Rep.) is renominated, defeating ex-Gov. Robert P. Bass; Huntley N. Spaulding is named for Governor; Democrats name Robert C. Murchie for Senator and Mayor Eaton D. Sargent, of Nashua, for Governor.

In Arizona, Gov. G. W. P. Hunt (Dem.) is renominated for the sixth time, Carl Hayden (Dem.) being chosen for the Senate; Republicans name E. S. Clark for Governor and Senator Ralph H. Cameron is renominated.

Nevada primaries result in renaming Senator Tasker H. Oddie (Rep.) and the choice of Raymond T. Baker, former Director of the Mint, by the Democrats for Senator.

September 8.—In Iowa, the Commonwealth Land party files a list of candidates headed by L. R. Eickelberg, of Waterloo, running for Senator.

Georgia Democrats in primaries defeat W. D. Upshaw, dry advocate, for Congress; Senator Walter George wins renomination over Chief Justice R. B. Russell; the governorship race is so close

between John N. Holder and Dr. L. G. Hardman as to indicate a run-off election in October.

September 13.—Governor Pinchot bolts the Vare ticket in Pennsylvania, saying the Republican senatorial nominee is unfit; Pinchot also withdraws.

Gov. Ralph O. Brewster (Rep.) in final elections defeats Ernest L. McLean (Dem.) for the governorship of Maine; a constitutional amendment for prohibiting public appropriations for private schools is defeated.

September 14.—Michigan Republicans nominate Mayor Fred. W. Green of Ionia for Governor by 140,000 majority over Gov. Alexander J. Groesbeck, running for a fourth term.

Colorado primaries result in Republican nomination of Charles W. Waterman, anti-Klan and counsel for U. S. Oil Board, for Senator, naming O. H. Shoup for Governor; Democrats name ex-Gov. William E. Sweet for the Senate and William H. Adams for Governor.

In Maryland, the Democrats rename Gov. Albert C. Ritchie; Senator O. E. Weller is renominated by Republicans over Congressman John Philip Hill, while Addison E. Mullikin is chosen for Governor.

Senator Edwin S. Broussard is renominated in Louisiana Democratic primaries, defeating ex-Gov. Jared Y. Sanders.

Vermont Republicans name John E. Weeks of Middlebury for Governor, the Democrats choosing Herbert C. Cummings; Senator Porter H. Dale (Rep.) is renominated and will run against James E. Kennedy (Dem.).

In South Carolina, Senator Ellison D. Smith wins the Senatorship, defeating Col. Edgar Brown in a run-off primary; John G. Richards is named for Governor.

Uncontested Republican primaries in Massachusetts renominate Senator William Butler and Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, while Democrats name Col. William A. Gaston for Governor and ex-Senator David I. Walsh for the Senate.

In Washington, Senator Wesley L. Jones leads three opponents in early returns, while A. Scott Bullitt is named for Senator by the Democrats.

II. OTHER POLITICAL EVENTS

(During this period President Coolidge, at his summer "camp" in the Adirondack Mountains, has entertained many leaders in American public life and industry.)

August 16.—Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood vetoes again the Filipino Legislature's bill providing for a plebiscite on independence.

August 23.—The Federal Government offers to pay, for information leading to the seizure of "rum boats," 25 per cent. of the duties or fines recovered.

Col. Carmi A. Thompson consults with 400 Moro chiefs in the Province of Lanao on the Island of Mindanao; 80 per cent. of the Moros are reported

to have petitioned for American rule as opposed to continued Filipino domination.

August 29.—The Thompson party arrives at Jolo, chief island of the Sulu Archipelago.

August 30.—The Filipino House passes the Independence Plebiscite bill over Governor-General Wood's veto.

September 5.—The Federal Oil Conservation Board reports that the present available reserve of petroleum is 4,500,000,000 barrels, only a theoretical six-years' supply; the United States produces and consumes 70 per cent. of world production, with total investment of \$9,500,000,000 and 750,000,000 barrels a year; acquisition and development of foreign fields is recommended.

The Federal Trade Commission recommends changes in conduct of "future" trading in grain.

Harry M. Daugherty, former Attorney-General, and Thomas W. Miller, ex-Alien Property Custodian, are placed on trial at New York upon charges of fraudulent conspiracy against the Government.

September 8.—At New York fifty indictments are voted by the Grand Jury against a ring of jewelry thieves and "fences" accused of robberies totaling \$250,000.

III. FOREIGN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

August 16.—The alliance of Chinese forces under Generals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin captures Hwilai, a town which dominates the northern end of Nankow Pass.

August 22.—General Condylis succeeds in ousting Pangalos, the Greek Dictator.

August 30.—The Fascist Government of Italy abolishes all popular elections of municipal officers (allowed since the founding of the Kingdom in 1870); the medieval *podesta* system of centrally appointed officials is extended to 1700 new towns, already applying to 1341.

The British Parliament, in special session, extends the strike emergency regulations by a majority of 141 (the coal strike has been on for 123 days).

September 1.—Nicaraguan rebels are defeated in an engagement near the Gulf of Fonseca.

September 4.—In Spain, a plebiscite is announced for September 11 to 13 to decide whether to convoke the National Assembly or continue the Rivera dictatorship.

September 5.—Martial law is declared in Spain by the Dictator, Primo de Rivera, because of a revolt by artillery corps and cadets over a new rule for promotions on merit instead of seniority.

September 6.—The Spanish revolt is suppressed, King Alfonso mediating.

September 9.—Greek military factions riot in Athens, two corps of Republican guards attempting to restore the recently ousted Dictator, Pangalos.

September 10.—Premier Poincaré decrees army economies involving a reduction of men and equipment.

September 11.—An Italian anarchist attempts to assassinate Premier Mussolini, but he escapes for a third time within the year.

September 13.—The Spanish plebiscite is completed, 4,353,605 votes being cast for De Rivera's dictatorship.

September 14.—Canadian general elections result

in victory for the Liberal party under W. L. Mackenzie King, who defeats Arthur Meighen's Conservatives; of the 245 seats, Liberals win 119, Conservatives 91, Progressives 19, United Farmers 11, the rest scattering; Meighen loses his seat.

IV. OCCURRENCES INVOLVING MEXICO

August 15.—Secretary Kellogg confers with President Coolidge at his summer camp; he reports that there is no occasion for American intervention.

Gen. Enrique Estrada, former Mexican Secretary of War, is arrested by United States authorities at San Diego, Calif., with 174 men on charges of organizing a military movement against a friendly foreign country.

August 19.—President Calles, replying to a request from Catholic bishops that he suspend the religious laws until Congress convenes, says he will not intervene, that the proper avenue for petition is Congress or the legislatures, and that suspending worship in Catholic churches will not be considered in itself rebellious.

August 22.—Catholic officials confer with President Calles.

August 23.—The Vatican grants full power to the Mexican Episcopacy to negotiate a settlement with the Calles Government on observance of religious laws.

August 25.—Ambassador James R. Sheffield reports to Secretary Kellogg at Washington.

September 1.—President Calles opens Congress, defending oil and religious laws, but saying he may modify the former; Catholic bishops petition Congress to modify the religious decrees; amendment to the Constitution is sought to prevent election of any President a second time; and Labor seeks new laws covering profit sharing, minimum wages, and workmen's compensation.

September 8.—President Coolidge, after conferring with Ambassador Sheffield (and having a few days before seen Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty of the Knights of Columbus), announces that there will be no change in the Mexican policy.

September 13.—A New Yorker named Jacob Rosenthal is kidnapped by bandits near Cuernavaca.

September 14.—Yaqui Indians in southern Sonora are in revolt.

V. THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

August 27.—August Henri Ponsot, of the French Foreign Office, is appointed High Commissioner of Syria, succeeding Henry de Jouvenel.

August 30.—The Interparliamentary Union Humanitarian Committee, at Geneva, adopts the resolution of Congressman Porter, favoring international prohibition of heroin, an opium derivative.

September 2.—The Council of the League of Nations opens its forty-first session at Geneva.

September 4.—The League Council votes to give a permanent seat to Germany, and offers Spain a semi-permanent seat.

September 6.—The seventh Assembly of the League of Nations meets at Geneva.

September 7.—Germany is unanimously elected to membership in the League of Nations by vote of the Assembly.

September 10.—Dr. Stresemann officially takes the German seat in the League.

September 11.—Spain formally notifies the League of resignation effective in two years as required in such case by the Covenant.

September 13.—It is officially noted that a general disarmament conference will not be held until next spring.

September 14.—The Locarno treaties take effect with the deposit of all ratifications.

VI. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

August 18.—Secretary Kellogg announces American disarmament policy in an address dedicating the Thomas Macdonough Memorial at Plattsburgh, N. Y.; he says that "the execution of any international agreement for arms limitation must depend upon good faith and respect for treaties" without any form of international supervision.

Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, predicts, in a speech at the 339th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, at Roanoke Island, N. C., a "great spiritual rebirth" leading to universal peace as a result of American leadership.

August 19.—It is announced that Queen Marie of Rumania will tour the United States officially, sailing for New York about October 1.

August 25.—United States gunboats are sent to both coasts of Nicaragua because of a revolution there, aided, it is reported, by Mexican shipment of contraband arms.

The Chilean Chamber is called to consider a proposal for settlement of Tacna-Arica dispute; it is proposed that Tacna go to Peru, that a corridor of ten kilometers north of Arica go to Bolivia; and that the remainder of the zone, including the Arica-La Paz R. R., continue as Chilean.

Spain addresses a note to Italy, giving the full position regarding Tangier, sending joint notes to other signatory powers; France opposes Spain's desire to control Tangier, or hold a mandate over it.

August 27.—Bulgaria transmits a conciliatory reply to a joint Balkan note demanding internal measures to check Macedonian Comitadji raids and an effective frontier guard.

September 1.—A conference of signatories of the World Court statute accepts three reservations out of five passed by the United States Senate as a condition of American adhesion.

The Panama National Assembly decides to hold the United States Treaty for ratification until December.

Canadian, New Zealand, and Swedish delegates oppose the fifth American reservation, which provides a so-called veto power on advisory opinions by the World Court.

September 4.—The American reservations are referred to a sub-committee upon suggestion of the Polish delegate, and the World Court signatories adjourn.

September 7.—Canton forces at Hankow, China, are reported to have cut down and fired on British sailors attempting to rescue two British commercial ships; seven officers and men are killed and others wounded.

September 9.—Mme. Alexandra Kollontay is appointed Soviet Minister to Mexico.

September 12.—The United States offers to lend its good offices in Nicaragua to help settle the revolution there.

September 14.—Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher returns to the United States on leave from his post in Italy.

The World Press Congress opens at Geneva, forecasting a higher form of world journalism, more exact, more honest, more sympathetic, more idealistic.

VII. NOTES OF ECONOMIC INTEREST

August 15.—Col. Paul Henderson, of the National Air Transport, announces that there are 9,000 miles of airways in the United States now conducted on schedule with 2,500 immediately contemplated, all without subsidy; there are 3,608 landing fields, of which 2,982 are emergency; 13 air transport routes are in operation with a mileage of 4,076.

August 21.—The General Motors Corporation announces a policy of placing part of its \$190,000,000 reserve funds on deposit with banks throughout the country instead of concentrating funds in big cities; a start is made in Georgia.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has served 840 tentative railway valuation reports, of which 302 have become final; to June 30, reports cover 151,642 miles of road, 62.1 per cent. of railway mileage under valuation.

August 25.—The United States Government protests to Peking against reported plans for a \$25,000,000 silver domestic bond issue because security is based on the ninth year domestic loan (due 1927) which it is claimed should be applied to extinguishing American debts and claims.

August 31.—Germany completes her second Dawes plan annuity of 1,220,000,000 gold marks, except 8,035,000 of transport tax not yet due.

September 2.—Coffee consumption in the United States increased 9,000,000 pounds in the year ended June 30, the reported total is 1,440,248,084 pounds, valued at \$314,000,000; Brazilian imports increased 135,688,303 pounds, with a total of 995,957,475 pounds.

September 9.—A Treasury Department actuary estimates there are 11,000 millionaires in the United States, of whom 2,800 are in New York, 1,052 in Pennsylvania, and 800 in Illinois.

September 12.—The National Broadcasting Company, Inc., is organized to do business through radio station WEAJ and other companies to provide the best radio programs available in the United States; M. H. Aylesworth, formerly director National Electric Light Association, is president.

VIII. OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

August 16.—The first international convention of dental surgeons opens at New York City with 600 delegates from fifteen nations.

An ancient Maya city is discovered near Santa Elean, in the State of Chirapas, Mexico; another find is made in caves at Juxtaluauca.

August 24.—At the Inglewood airport, near Los Angeles, R. Carl Olze makes the first parachute drop in an airplane, falling 2,500 feet with damage only to running gear.

August 25.—Jiddu Krishnamurti, proclaimed by Mrs. Annie Besant as the "vehicle of the World Teacher," now incarnated, arrives with his adopted

Mother at New York (Krishnamurti, born as Alcyone in India, has been under Mrs. Besant's Theosophist training since 1909 and is now thirty years of age).

August 28.—Mrs. Clemington Corson of New York swims the English Channel.

The sesquicentennial of the Battle of Long Island is celebrated at Brooklyn, N. Y.

August 30.—Ernst Vierkoetter, a German swimmer, crosses the Channel in 12 hours, 43 minutes.

August 31.—A textile strike mob is quelled at Manville, R. I., by State troopers.

The city of Horta, on Fayal Island, in the Azores, is destroyed by earthquake.

September 2.—The Lutheran synods of Ohio, Iowa, and Buffalo, N. Y., complete a vote to merge.

September 4.—Donald B. MacMillan's Field Museum Expedition reports Norse ruins on Sculpin Island, Labrador, perhaps 1,000 years old.

September 8.—The American Chemical Society, at Philadelphia, hears Dr. Irving Langmuir on the new split-atom hydrogen flame attaining 8,000 to 9,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

September 9.—The Vatican is reported to have adopted time clocks for functionaries and workmen.

The *Christian Advocate*, a weekly paper published by the Methodist Book Concern, celebrates its centennial.

September 10.—A French baker, Georges Michel, swims the Channel in 11 hours 5 minutes.

The schooners *Bowdoin* and *Sachem* return with the MacMillan expedition to the sub-Arctic, arriving at Wiscasset, Me.

September 13.—The Ku Klux Klan parades in Washington with from 15,000 to 20,000 marchers (on August 8, 1925, the parade was estimated to include 35,000 to 40,000 persons).

In London, the longest subway tube in the world is opened between North and South London, covering 16½ miles; it cost \$4,250,000 per route mile.

At Cambridge, Mass., 400 of the world's greatest philosophers hold their first international conference since the war; Prof. W. E. Hocking of Harvard welcomes the delegates by saying that "an international element in philosophy and religion must pave the way for an international mind in politics."

The Radio World's Fair is opened at New York.

IX. OBITUARY RECORD

August 15.—Dr. John Francis Hall-Edwards, X-ray pioneer, 68. . . . John M. Steele, of Denver, Philippine War correspondent. . . . Rev. Paul Larocque, Lord Bishop of Sherbrooke, Quebec, 80.

August 16.—Judge Henry Wade Rogers, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, noted international jurist and former educator, 72. . . . Arthur McMullen, engineer, bridge and tunnel builder, 66.

August 18.—Baroness Strathcona (Margaret Charlotte Smith Howard), one of the world's richest women, 72.

August 19.—Dr. Allen John Smith, Philadelphia pathologist, and scientific writer, 62. . . . Charles A. Elliott, Cincinnati journalist, 77.

August 20.—Stuart Pratt Sherman, literary editor, author, and noted critic, 44. . . . Col. Henry Herman Harjes, French banker. . . . Rev. William

Thomas Demarest, D.D., executive of Reformed Church in America, 60. . . . Dr. Nils Forsander, Illinois, Lutheran theologian, 79.

August 22.—Dr. Charles William Eliot, famous educator and president emeritus of Harvard University, 92.

August 23.—Rudolph Valentino, popular moving-picture actor, 31. . . . Bert M. Fernald (Rep.), United States Senator from Maine, 68.

August 24.—Rear-Adm. George Holcomb Barber, U. S. N. medical corps, 62. . . . John Elderkin, former newspaper editor and founder of Lotos Club, 85. . . . Senator Laurent Olivier David, Montreal legislator and editor, 86.

August 25.—Brig. Gen. Alfred Collins Markley, U. S. A., retired, 83.

August 26.—Thomas Moran, of California, noted landscape painter, 89.

August 27.—Com. John Rodgers, U. S. N., who headed the San Francisco-Hawaii flight, 45. . . . William Hood, California railway builder and engineer, 80.

August 29.—Dr. John George Adami, English scientist, 64.

August 30.—Gen. Stillman Foster Kneeland, lawyer and Civil War veteran, 81. . . . Angus McSweeney, political journalist, of Washington, D. C., 62. . . . John T. McCarthy, Cincinnati journalist, 67. . . . Sir Michael Patrick Cashin, former New Foundland Premier, 61.

August 31.—Prof. Charles Sumner Brown, mechanical engineer, of Vanderbilt University, 66.

September 1.—Lieut. Cyrus K. Bettis, famous air pilot, 33. . . . Frank H. Harris, Missouri State Senator and Democratic leader, 58. . . . Col. David J. Baker, founder of Philippine Constabulary, 61.

September 2.—Ben Welch, blind comedian, 50.

September 5.—Maj.-Gen. John Butler Brooke, U. S. A., retired, 98. . . . Charles Hopkins Clark, editor of *Hartford Courant*, 78. . . . Dr. Edward Swoyer Breidenbaugh, Gettysburg chemist and text-book writer, 77. . . . Rev. Robert John MacAlpine, Presbyterian radio preacher, 51.

September 7.—Dr. William Francis Campbell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., noted anatomist, 60. . . . Prof. Henry Augustine Beers, Yale professor, poet and critic, 79. . . . Maj. Arthur Brooks, colored valet to four Presidents, 66.

September 8.—Rev. William Thomas Moore, D.D., of the Christian Church, writer, 95. . . . Prof. Francis Ward Chandler, Boston architect, 82. . . . Dr. Herbert William Page, London surgeon, 81.

September 9.—Maj. Edward Samuel Farrow, Indian fighter, 71. . . . Thomas Henderson Cooke, Sr., Chattanooga lawyer, 69.

September 10.—Baron Tanetaro Megata, Japanese statesman, 73.

September 11.—Juan Nepomuceno Espejo Varas, Chilean educator, 65.

September 12.—Policarpa Bonilla, President of Honduras in the nineties, 68. . . . Rev. John Royall Harris, D.D., president of Cumberland University, Presbyterian, 57.

September 13.—S. Hayami, Japanese Finance Minister, 57.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENS

A CARTOON SURVEY OF CURRENT EVENTS



THE PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM VACATION

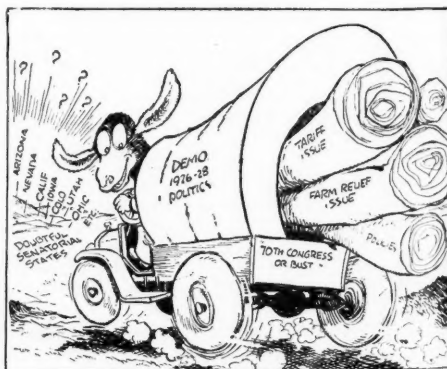
From the *Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio)



SPOILING THE REPUBLICAN SOLO

[The uninvited wet-and-dry issue]

From the *Times* (New York)



WESTWARD HO!

[A Democratic invasion of Republican territory!]

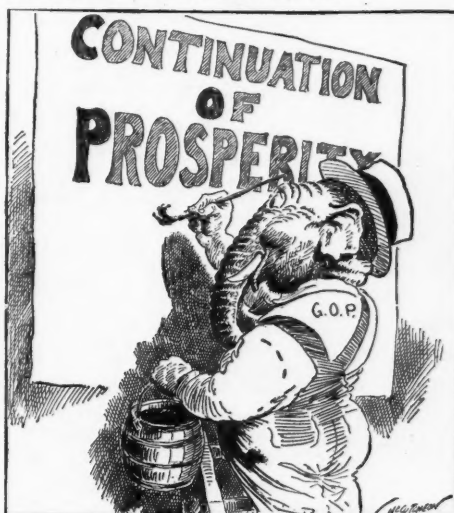
By Thiele, in the *Wisconsin State Journal* (Madison, Wis.)



PROSPERITY THE ISSUE, SAYS MR. COOLIDGE—From the World © (New York)



AN ADVANTAGE OVER THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY—By Sykes in the Evening Ledger (Philadelphia, Pa.)



THE REPUBLICAN SLOGAN
From the Tribune © (Chicago, Ill.)



MISS DEMOCRACY CAN'T EVEN ATTRACT HIS ATTENTION

From the *Herald Tribune* (New York)



TRYING TO HEAD HIM OFF

From the *Press* (Cleveland, Ohio)

(It was reported last month that Administration leaders in Congress were already preparing, in advance of the coming session, a farm-relief measure that would indicate a readiness to deal with the problem and possibly exert an influence upon the approaching campaign in some middle-western States normally counted upon to return Republican majorities but this year considered "doubtful")

BESIDES the American political campaign and its issues, the chief topics of interest during recent weeks—as judged by cartoon

interpretation—have been the entrance of Germany into the League and the continuing subject of Uncle Sam's interest in war debts.



ADVICE IS CHEAP

From the *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rochester, N. Y.)



ANOTHER ONE GONE

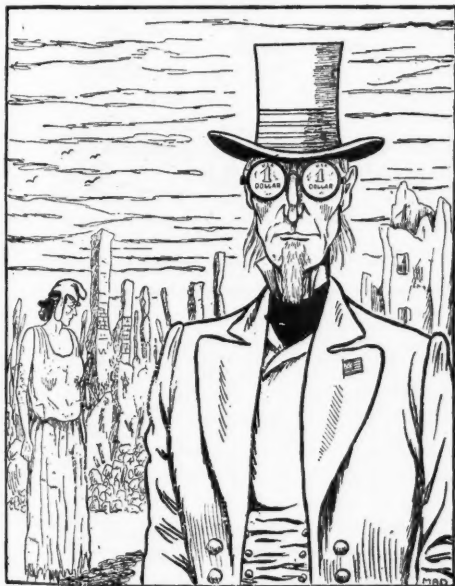
From the *Star* (Montreal, Canada)



CLEMENCEAU'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

ANTONIO-CLEMENCEAU: "I pray thee, hear me speak."
SHYLOCK-UNCLE SAM: "I'll have my bond. I will not hear thee speak."

From the *De Groene Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam, Holland)



UNCLE SAM WEARS SPECTACLES, BUT HE SEES NOTHING

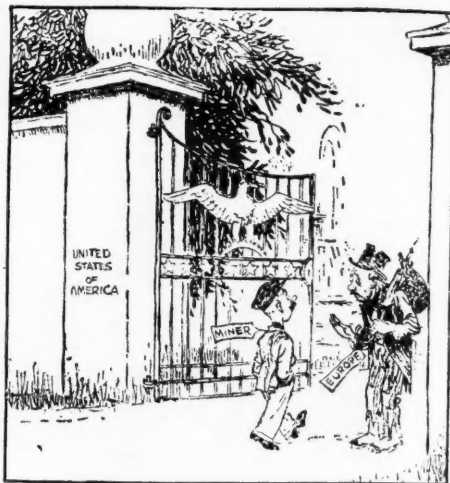


THE GOLD DIGGER—"IN ALASKA? NO, IN EUROPE!"

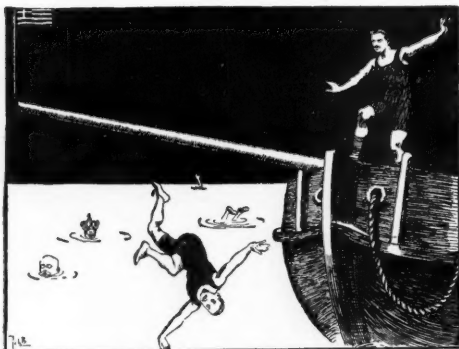
Two Recent Cartoons from *Le Rire* of Paris.



"TIGER" CLEMENCEAU TALKS
From the *Evening Times* (Glasgow, Scotland)



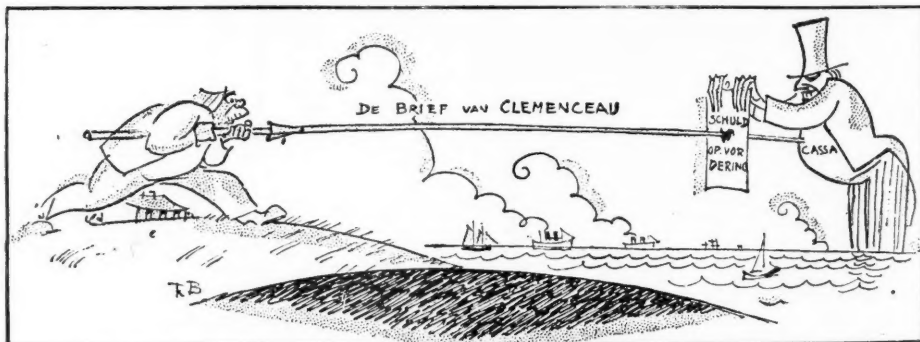
AMERICAN AID
EUROPE, COMING OUT: "Where are you goin'?"
THE STRIKING BRITISH MINER: "Beggin' money off Uncle Sam."
THE ONE COMING OUT: "Turn back, chum; it's easier to work for it."
From the *Western Mail* (Cardiff, Wales)



KINGS AND DICTATORS IN GREECE
From *De Groene Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam, Holland)



THE PILLAGER
From the *Weekly Independent* (Dublin, Ireland)



CLEMENCEAU'S LETTER TO COOLIDGE ON FRANCE'S INABILITY TO PAY THE WAR DEBT
(He thought to pierce America to the heart!)-From *De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam, Holland)

THE QUEBEC LIQUOR LAW

[Professor Goforth, the scholar and economist of McGill University who has written for our readers the remarkably thorough and accurate survey of resources and economic conditions in the Province of Quebec, which follows this present article, has been good enough to respond to our request for information about the working of the famous Quebec liquor law. Professor Stephen Leacock, who is a colleague of Professor Goforth, likewise has sent to us an appended brief but vigorous expression of endorsement of the Quebec system. All students of history and politics know Professor Leacock well as an eminent economist and political scientist, while a broader public knows him better as a social philosopher whose wholesome views are conveyed through the medium of irrepressible humor and a satire that if somewhat unsparing is more genial than harsh.—THE EDITOR]

I. BY WILLIAM WALLACE GOFORTH

THE recent recurrence of the prohibition controversy in the arena of American politics has served to give increasing prominence to Quebec's interesting experiment in liquor legislation. In considering its various unique features, and their social and economic effects, one must bear in mind that the present Quebec Liquor Act has only been in operation since May 1, 1921; that it was immediately preceded by a régime of restrictive prohibition (sale of liquors only on presentation of a medical prescription, in conjunction with the unrestricted sale of beer and wine). This régime had lasted for two years, 1919 to 1921, having in its turn been preceded by a general unrestricted business in wine, beer and spirituous liquors.

The task of enforcing the Act, and functioning as the sole distributor of spirituous beverages to the public (with the exception of beer and light wines, which are closely regulated by license), is vested in the Quebec Liquor Commission. This body is composed of five appointees of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and has had delegated to it by law wide powers and responsibilities. These include such important functions as the monopoly of purchase and sale of alcoholic liquor; the right to grant, refuse or cancel permits for the local sale or export of beer and light wines; strict regulation of the production and consumption of industrial alcohol; to prevent and investigate every contravention of the law; to make every seizure of alcoholic liquor illegally sold or transported; and to prosecute offenders in its own name before any court of competent jurisdiction.

The avowed purpose of the Government in passing this legislation, and of the men

who are responsible for its enforcement, is to foster "temperance" in this province by the gradual process of restriction rather than by complete prohibition. This is concisely and effectively expressed in the following preamble to the First Annual Report of the Commission:

Your government was cognizant of the fact—as has been noticed many times by those who have studied the problem in almost all countries of the world—that the best means of effectively controlling consumption of alcoholic liquors, is not entirely to deprive citizens of such liquors, but by means of disciplinary measures exercised in a reasonable manner, to gradually lead them towards the use of less ardent liquors at less cost. Such a change in the habits of a people is necessarily slow, and requires the use of means which are not oppressive, so as not to encourage a reaction, which would systematically battle for a more acceptable system in protest against arbitrary means.

However one may try to explain it away, the fact remains as illustrated in each successive report of the Commission, that there has been an increasing tendency among "drinkers" of the province to use light wines and beer in preference to strong liquor. While the total volume of liquors used has increased slightly during the last five years, the consumption of those with a high percentage of alcohol has declined.

While statistical evidence in the field of moral phenomena is by no means conclusive, yet it is at least interesting to note that in such factors as those of drunkenness and general crime, as well as of school attendance, Quebec has shown a more favorable position in recent years than that of her sister province of Ontario, where prohibition still reigns. While accounting for 26.87 per cent. of Canada's population in 1923, Quebec had only 18.35 per cent. of her criminality. Furthermore, police court

records show that a relatively high percentage of drunkenness is attributed to persons foreign to this province, or as Arthur Saint-Pierre describes them, "visitors who are attracted here in large numbers through the difficulty of obtaining a reliable quality of liquor at home." The responsible task of analyzing, gauging and blending the vast amount of liquor annually purchased and distributed by the Commission, as well as beer brewed under special license, industrial alcohol, and seized stocks of illegal intoxicants, has been efficiently carried on under the direction of H. Chapleau and an expert staff of chemists—all French Canadian—in the Commission's Montreal Laboratory. Only one case of fatality through "poison liquor" has occurred in three years.

The machinery for enforcing the Act consists of two divisions, namely, the Secret Service (charged with hunting down "bootleggers") and the General Police Service. The latter division works in close coöperation with the municipal police of Montreal. This harmony has been obtained by the enrolment of "key" officers and constables of the latter force, as members of the Liquor Police, concurrently with their regular duties. Illegal traffic has, by this means, been reduced to a minimum. The relative sparseness of population, especially in the northern part of the province, has necessarily rendered enforcement extremely

difficult, but even here, steady progress has marked the work of the commission's police.

The practical success and popularity which this measure of restrictive government control has achieved, has attracted world-wide attention. Not only have the four western provinces of Canada adopted similar legislation, but experts from several European nations have come from time to time to study, at first hand, the workings of the system. The province has been fortunate in securing able and public-spirited men as Liquor Commissioners. Of these, L. B. Cordeau, K. C., president of the Commission since November, 1923, and his predecessor, Hon. George A. Simard, are chiefly responsible for the splendid business organization of the Commission, and the efficient enforcement of the Act. Economies effected in purchases of stock and operating expenses, have, in spite of declining sales, yielded the Provincial Government an increasing revenue, which amounted to over \$5,000,000, in 1925.

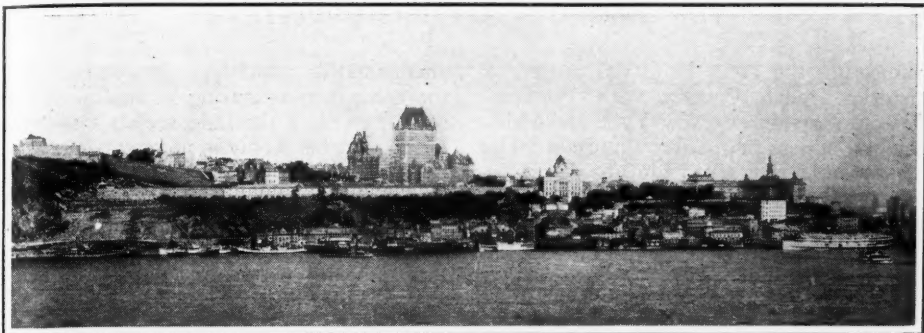
An indication of the increasing satisfaction with which the Liquor Act has been regarded by the general public of the province, is to be seen in the fact that while "local option" has not been abolished, yet the number of municipalities which have taken advantage of the privilege of prohibiting the sale of beer or spirits in their own territory has actually declined.

II. BY STEPHEN LEACOCK

IN MY opinion, the system of government control of the sale of liquor as adopted in the Province of Quebec works admirably. I am aware that many of my acquaintances will discount this opinion inasmuch as I have always been opposed to the Prohibition Law: though inspired in many cases by excellent motives and by a genuine wish for the welfare of humanity, such laws trespass too far on human nature and human liberty ever to succeed. Our Quebec law, as I see it, strikes a happy mean between too great license and too great a suppression of individual freedom. It has behind it an overwhelming endorsement of public opinion.

In my opinion there is less of brutal drunkenness, less liquor poisoning and less liquor problem with us than anywhere in America, and we enjoy a wholesome, congenial and beneficial use of wines and beers

and spirits that is being forgotten in the United States. There the seller of beer is a criminal, with us he is an honest grocer: there a brewer is in league with the devil: here we are proud to know him. We buy our spirits from the Government stores in reasonable quantities at reasonable hours: we enter these stores—men and women both, of all stations in life—with no more afterthought or false shame than if we were buying tea and coffee. The wild phantasmagoria of bootleggers, hip-flasks, night clubs, poison and prison which now disfigures life in the United States is unknown to us. There are as few drunken men to be seen in Montreal as anywhere in a great city: and if we do get drunk (speaking for us collectively) we do not lose the sight of both eyes, and if we do take a cocktail at a wedding or a christening we don't get struck down with hydrophobia.



QUEBEC, CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE, SAID TO BE THE MOST PICTURESQUELY LOCATED CITY IN AMERICA

(The picture shows both the Upper Town and the Lower Town. In the center is the imposing Hotel Frontenac; and toward the extreme right, with three spires, is the provincial House of Parliament. A generation ago Quebec was at the head of ocean navigation on the St. Lawrence, but more recently Montreal—150 miles further inland—has become Canada's great port)

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

A SURVEY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

BY WILLIAM WALLACE GOFORTH

(Assistant Professor of Political Economy, McGill University)

THE common conception, so frequently expressed by those who do not know Quebec, is that of an historic and reactionary offshoot of Old France, centering upon the valley of the St. Lawrence, not knowing nor caring for the material and intellectual progress of her neighbors, clinging immutably to her ancient and outworn traditions—in fact, having no quality worth imitating, save possibly her lenient and well-regulated liquor laws. No fallacy is more completely exploded by the facts. In spite of her racial isolation, she has taken her full share, especially during the last generation, of all the advantages, both economic and cultural, that have marked the recent history of greater America. French Canada is as loyal to the British connection, with all that it implies of freedom of thought and development, as she is to her mother tongue, and the social and religious traditions of the past.

French Canada not a "Melting-Pot"

Founded as a French colony by Champlain, more than three centuries ago, peopled by colonists of hardy Breton stock, conquered more by the far-sighted policy of Carleton's Quebec Act than by the military feats of Wolfe and Murray, French Canada has chosen to lose her identity, to become a

part of the greater British Commonwealth of Nations, though at the same time she has continued to hold tenaciously to her native language, customs and religion. Thus we must consider Quebec not as a "melting-pot" but a kaleidoscope, in which the predominant color is the French *bleu*, harmonizing but not merging with the Anglo-Saxon *rouge*.

Largest Province in Canada, one-fifth U. S. A., thrice France

Stretching from the Hudson Straits to New York State, from Labrador to Ontario, and from Maine and New Brunswick to Hudson Bay, this province is the largest in the Dominion of Canada. It comprises over 700,000 square miles, or approximately one-fifth of the area of the United States, and thrice that of France. The estuary of the St. Lawrence—mighty arm of the Atlantic—reaches right to her very heart, rendering her an entrepôt of increasing importance for the growing granaries of the West. The southern portion of the province, between the upper St. Lawrence and the Appalachians, borders upon four States of the American Union, viz., New York, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. Thirteen lines of railway and many motor roads stretch across this international frontier,

connecting the great industrial centers of historic French Canada with Portland, Boston, Providence, New York and Philadelphia, by less than a day's journey. Her innumerable rivers provide an almost inexhaustible supply of water power, 1,300,000 h.p. of which had already been harnessed in 1925. These rivers not only drive 49 pulp and paper mills representing an investment of \$220,000,000—one of them the largest in the world—but feed them also. Quebec possesses 345,000,000 cords of standing pulp-wood, a supply unequaled in any other province of Canada or any State in the Union. Her forests consist chiefly of spruce and balsam fir.

Asbestos, Leading Mineral

Her mineral resources chiefly center in the Appalachian region, close to the Maine and New Hampshire border, by far the most important being asbestos. Of this non-metallic mineral, Canada in 1923 produced 206,680 tons, or 82.6 per cent. of the world's total. The workable deposits of chief importance are confined to a serpentine belt near Black Lake and Thetford. It generally occurs in disconnected masses, but occasionally forms mountain ridges of considerable altitude. The veins vary in width from $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, but occasionally fibre has been obtained several inches in length. This fiber is of good quality, and well adapted for spinning. Recent

amalgamation, which has taken place among the companies operating in this field, has tended to place the industry on a sounder basis. Quebec's only important competitor is South Africa (including Rhodesia), which in 1923 produced 25,500 tons. Although on a small scale, this competition has been keenly felt, because the use of native labor in South Africa has greatly reduced their costs of production—a factor which has been reflected in recent years in the relatively low price of the Canadian product. Attempts are at present being made to secure a working agreement between Canadian and South African interests.

Rouyn Gold Discoveries

Quite recently, rich veins of gold have been discovered in the Rouyn region, near the northern Ontario border. The development that is taking place bids fair to assume proportions almost rivaling those of the famous Porcupine field in her sister province.

Copper is mined near Sherbrooke; marble is quarried on the New Hampshire border; deposits of silver, zinc, and lead exist in the Laurentian Hills, north of Quebec City, while mica and graphite are to be found in the Gatineau valley. None of these, however, are sufficiently important to receive special consideration.

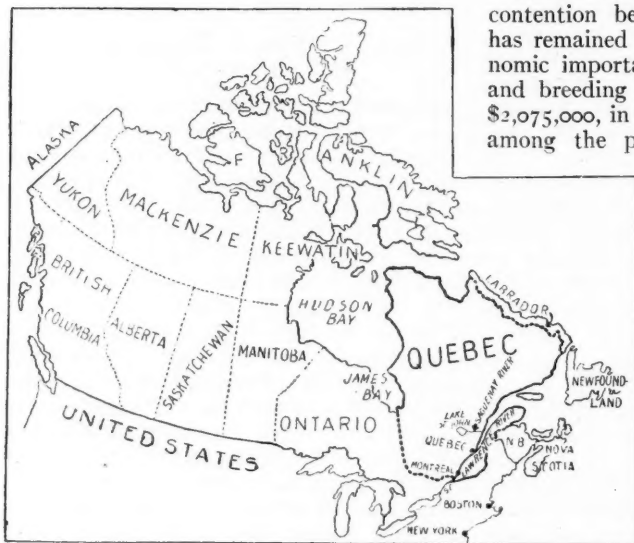
Fur Trade Still Important

The fur trade of Quebec, once a bone of contention between Britain and France, has remained to this day a factor of economic importance. The product of traps and breeding farms yielded a revenue of \$2,075,000, in 1924, second only to Ontario among the provinces of the Dominion.

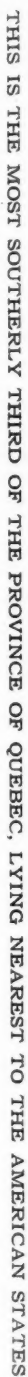
The recent growth of the fox-farming industry is evidenced by the 198 ranches, and over a million dollars invested in animals and property.

Rapid Population Growth

The present population of Quebec, based on the 1921 census figures, and recent vital statistics, exceeds 2,500,000, which represents a 130 per cent. increase since Confederation (1867), and 500 per cent. in the last century.



THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND ITS LARGEST PROVINCE





A FRENCH CANADIAN PEASANT FAMILY AND ITS WAYSIDE SHRINE

(For every non-Catholic person in the Province of Quebec there are seven devout members of the Roman Catholic Church)

While she has not kept pace with the great agricultural provinces of the West, into which the bulk of the immigration tide has poured since 1900, yet Quebec has shown a more rapid rate of growth than her sister province of Ontario, in spite of the latter's disproportionate share of the new influx. One might venture to suggest that this combination of relatively high birth rate (35 per 1000) and low immigration returns, tends to support Fairchild's theory that "every immigrant replaces a potential native-born citizen." Undoubtedly, however, the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church toward birth control has been the most important factor in the relatively large size of French Canadian families (5.5). It is interesting to note the contrast in this respect between Quebec and European France, where ecclesiastical influence is less evident.

Canadian-born, 93 per cent.

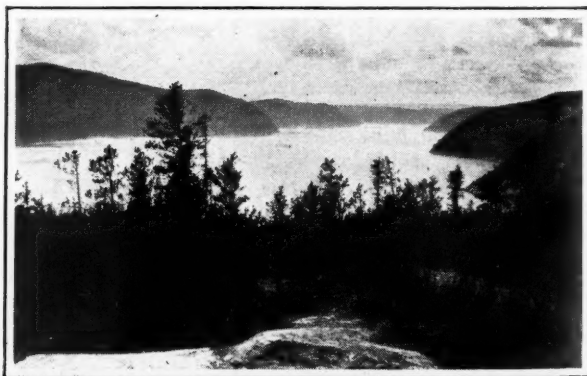
Ninety-three per cent. of Quebec's people are Canadian-born, as compared with 77.7 per cent. for all Canada. Of these, 82 per cent. are of French and 13.5 per cent. of British stock. The Indian aborigines, mostly of Iroquoian and Algonquin descent, have steadily declined in

numbers during the past generation, and are now a negligible factor in population. Forty per cent. of the province's populace are concentrated in greater Montreal, which has nearly reached the million mark. The rapid industrialization of the St. Lawrence valley has resulted in a marked drift from rural localities to urban centers. This is clearly shown by the fact that the rural population of the Province, while not declining in numbers, has yet fallen, in its proportion to the total, from 80.5 per cent. to 44 per cent. in fifty years. There is ample evidence to show, however, that this drift has been considerably greater among the English-speaking

farming population than among the French. This may be accounted for by the traditional contentment of the French peasantry, and their preference for agricultural occupations, in spite of the apparent advantages, economic and social, of urban life.

Women Have no Vote in Province

That Quebec is the only Canadian province where women are not enfranchised (except in Federal elections), is keenly resented by her English-speaking women; while, on the other hand, her French-speaking women show little interest in this innovation, apparently considering the home their proper and limited domain. Like his



SUNSET ON THE SAGUENAY RIVER

(Within the Province of Quebec are many important rivers. Besides the St. Lawrence, and the Ottawa River which separates Quebec and Ontario, there are notably the Saguenay and the St. Maurice)

Puritan New England neighbor, the "Canadien" is noted for his frugal living, amusingly illustrated by Louis Hémon's description of the Chapdelaine household:

On the evenings for baking they sent Téléphore to look for the bread pans, which were always scattered in every corner of the house and shed, since they had been used every day to measure oats for the horse, or corn for the hens, not to mention twenty other unexpected uses for them at every moment.

This habit of dispensing with all save the staple necessities of life is a general characteristic of the "habitant" home.

A noted architect recently commented on this instinctive thrift of his fellow-countrymen in the following words: "A French-Canadian never feels satisfied unless he can lay aside, as savings, at least 10 per cent. of his weekly pay or monthly salary. We do not believe in discounting our future prosperity." He added that while hoarding does exist in French Canada, it is not as widespread as in European France.

Agriculture Dates Back Three Centuries

Far back in 1608, Champlain and the twenty-seven settlers accompanying him tested the fertility of the banks of the St. Lawrence, and in the following year the founder of Quebec gathered corn, wheat,

rye and vegetables in his garden of New France. The true pioneers of this prosperous industry, were, however, Louis Hébert, who settled in Quebec in 1617, and Robert Giffard, to whom the first seigniory was granted in 1634. From these rude beginnings, agriculture has grown, until in 1920 its produce totaled \$460,000,000 in value.

Recent Colonization of Northern Region

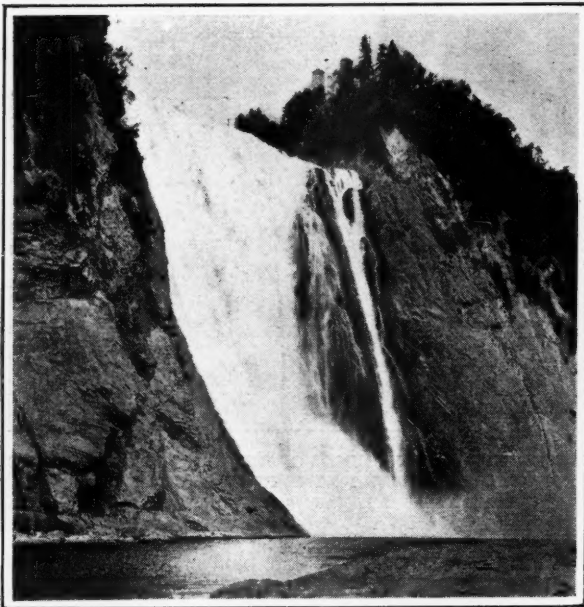
Traces of the old seigniorial tenure are still to be seen, especially on the shores of the St. Lawrence River, between Montreal and Quebec city, in the peculiar structure of the peasant farms—narrow, elongated strips of land, lying side by side, a significant reminder of the days when each farming community was a military unit, and the river the sole means of transport. Until recently, agriculture has been limited to this fertile valley between the Appalachian and Laurentian heights and the Bonaventure region on the South shore of the Gaspé Peninsula. In the last few years, however, the Provincial Government has been successful in promoting colonization in areas north of the Laurentian highlands, especially around Lakes Temiscaming and St. John. The completion of the National



ONE HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE ARE PRODUCED ANNUALLY IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC



A DAIRY FARM IN THE FERTILE VALLEY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, QUEBEC PROVINCE



MONTMORENCY FALLS, NEAR QUEBEC, 100 FEET HIGHER
THAN NIAGARA

(This cataract falls 260 feet; the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara 158 feet)

Transcontinental Railway through the northern portion of the province has opened up to the plow a vast and hitherto inac-

cultured has helped to maintain a high uniform quality of products, which is appreciated on foreign markets. In 1924, 60,000,000 pounds

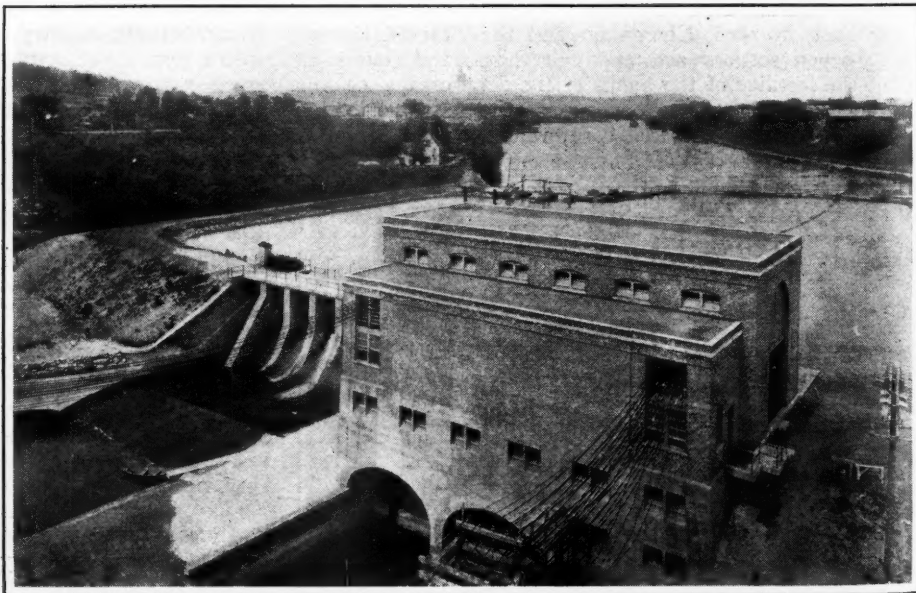
cessible country. Clearing premiums recently raised to \$8 per acre have materially accelerated this colonization.

Decline in Wheat Production

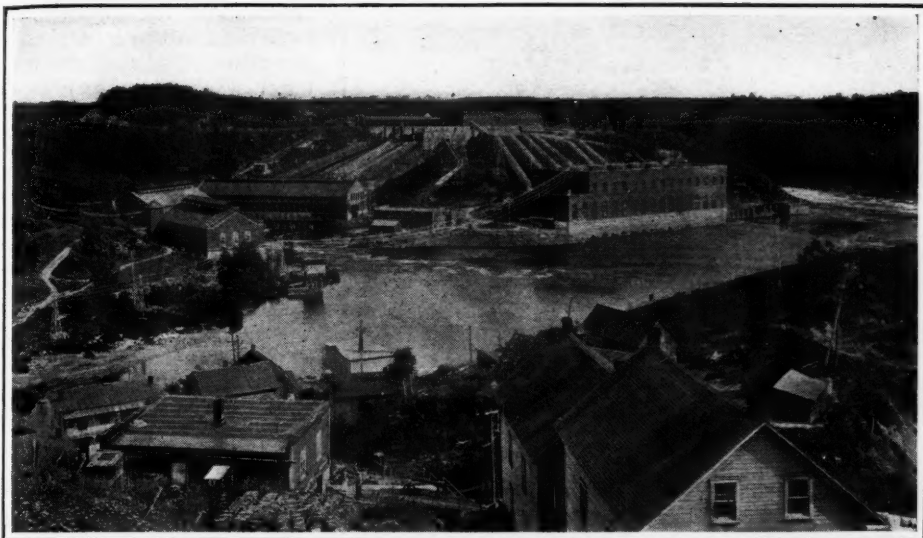
Field crops account for 60 per cent. of the value of agricultural production, and the bulk of this consists of oats, hay and other forms of fodder. Wheat, while once widely grown in Quebec, has shown a marked decline in recent years. The competition of the West, with its more suitable, "extensive" farming, has rendered unprofitable the cultivation of this grain in the "intensively" agricultural East, to use Professor Carver's terse expression.

Dairying as an Export Factor

The dairying industry is an important factor in the export trade of the province. The inspection service administered under the Department of Agri-



THE ELECTRIC POWER PLANT OF THE DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY ON LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG
NEAR SHERBROOKE, CANADA, NORTH OF THE VERMONT BORDER



A POWER PLANT BUILT AT SHAWINIGAN FALLS, WHERE THE ST. MAURICE RIVER DROPS 150 FEET

(The falls are not visible in this picture, though the agitated river below them may be seen at the right. Great conduits tap the stream above the falls and carry the water down to the power-house at the lower level, where the energy is converted into electricity)

of butter, and 40,000,000 pounds of cheese, with total value exceeding \$26,000,000, were produced in the province. Two-thirds of Canada's output of maple products comes from Quebec. The bees contribute a harvest of nearly 4,000,000 pounds of honey per annum.

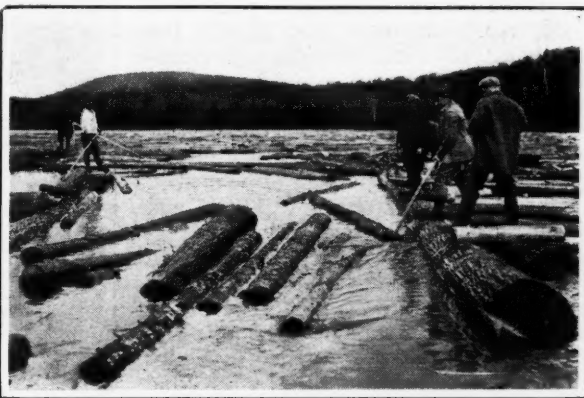
Fishing—a Minor Industry

The fisheries of Quebec play a minor part in her economic life as compared with those of the neighboring Maritime Provinces and New England States. What activity there is, exists chiefly around the shores of the Gaspé Peninsula, and the Madeleine Islands. The bulk of the catch consists of cod, lobsters, herring and mackerel. The value of the fish caught in the province in 1923 exceeded \$2,000,000.

Great Strides of Pulp and Paper Industry

I have already touched briefly on the importance of Quebec's forests, with special emphasis upon her vast resources of pulpwood. This industry is the best developed of any, but one which confronts

the province with a vital economic problem, namely conservation. The older industry, centered in the saw mills, of which there are 1342 in the province now, has always been a steady factor in production, but this is not where the problem lies. Lumbering proper is less wasteful and extensive in its method of cutting than is the new and fast-growing industry of pulp and paper. The following table shows the rapidity with which this typical twentieth-century industry has grown:



THE FORESTS OF QUEBEC YIELD ONE-SEVENTH OF THE PROVINCE'S TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION IN VALUE



WINDSOR STATION, IN MONTREAL, HOME OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

(Of 4,882 miles of steam-road in the Province of Quebec, the Canadian National Railway system operates half and the Canadian Pacific more than one-fourth)

QUEBEC'S PROGRESS IN PULP PRODUCTION

	<i>Production of Pulp in Tons</i>	<i>Value of Pulp- Wood Used in the Province</i>
1910.....	282,938	\$ 1,879,831
1913.....	514,299	4,107,689
1916.....	686,604	6,840,489
1920.....	974,766	20,628,246
1922.....	1,088,205	18,265,067
1923.....	1,235,567	20,870,331
1924.....	1,170,314	20,879,461

Embargo Partly Imposed, but No Solution

It is also important to note that the figure mentioned earlier of the total pulp-wood stand, represents more than double the amount actually available under present conditions. While the province maintains an excellent forestry service, designed to stimulate renewal of the trees, and protection against fire, yet it has been found that replanting, on a large scale, for the purpose of pulp-wood production, is an extremely expensive and difficult task. It has frequently been suggested that an embargo on the export of pulp-wood to the United States (already in force, with respect to the product of Crown lands), would be a suitable solution to this problem of forest conservation, yet this would only tend to increase the capacity and consumption of local mills by the amount exported, in the long run. Neither does it

appear that the eagerness of local mills to protect and conserve their supplies of raw material would be any greater than that manifested by the foreign producer, who is equally dependent upon the local supply. Furthermore, an embargo on pulp-wood can not be justified on grounds of national economy, for it is and always should be for sale in the open market to the highest bidder. Thus if foreign competitors can offer a better price than Canadian mills, it would be an economic loss, not only to the pulp-wood owners, but to the country at large, for an embargo to be placed upon it.

It seems more reasonable to state that the solution of the problem will come ultimately, and automatically with an increase in price, caused by the relatively higher costs of production in developing regions,



ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, THE FINANCIAL CENTER OF CANADA



THE HISTORIC PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL, IN THE FINANCIAL HEART OF CANADA

(In the center is the Bank of Montreal, home office of an institution with more than 600 branches. The statue visible in the park is one of Maisonneuve, the Frenchman who founded Montreal in 1642 with a small colony of religious enthusiasts from France)

now inaccessible, and the resultant reaction upon the demand of news-print consumers. This in turn will tend to slow down production, and give an opportunity for natural growth and artificial renewal to restore the depleted areas. While Quebec has shown, in the last eight years, a gradual decline in the amount of pulp-wood exported to the United States, she is still responsible for nearly one-half of the total Canadian figure of 1,330,000 cords (1924). Her relative advantages in water power, proximity to raw material and markets, and cheaper labor, have resulted in a rapid expansion of the manufacture of pulp and news-print in the province.

Manufacturing Most Important

Quebec's importance, relatively to the rest of the Dominion, as a center of manufacturing industry, is partly revealed by the following table. With her sister province of Ontario, she is responsible for 80 per cent. of the total production of Canada in this field. Her manufactured products had a gross value of over \$810,000,000 in 1923—the net value of which was \$414,000,000. Her 7,142 establishments gave employment to 165,000 persons, of whom 37,000 were women. Next in importance to the

pulp and paper industry, comes electric light and power, in the amount of capital invested (\$162,000,000, in 1923). Textiles, however, rank second in the number of employees (12,000) and in the value of products. Other important manufacturing items include flour, dairy products, clothing, machinery, tobacco, and boots and shoes. In the last-named industry, Quebec's output is 62 per cent. of the figure for all Canada, the value of the latter in 1924, amounting to over \$42,000,000. Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec City and Shawinigan Falls are the most prosperous manufacturing cities of the province.

PERCENTAGE OF NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN 1923

	Quebec	All Canada
Manufactures.....	44.9	33.4
Agriculture.....	24.1	36.3
Forests.....	14.0	10.3
Building.....	9.5	6.9
Mines.....	2.7	7.0
Electric Light and Power..	2.6	2.2
Fisheries.....	.3	1.4
Others.....	1.9	2.5

Montreal vs. Toronto as a Labor Market

The relative advantages which Montreal possesses over her greatest Canadian industrial rival, Toronto, in the field of labor, is

illustrated by the following table, in which it will be noticed that, while the French-Canadian metropolis employs a larger number of persons, and shows a more valuable total production, yet the Ontario city pays annually nearly \$4,000,000 more in wages:

COMPARISON OF THE INDUSTRIAL IMPORTANCE OF MONTREAL AND TORONTO IN 1923

	Montreal	Toronto
Manufacturing Establishments....	1,451	1,933
Capital.....	\$473,624,425	\$389,772,678
Employees.....	85,603	82,267
Salaries and Wages.....	\$93,943,718	\$97,417,933
Cost of Materials..	\$226,198,441	\$210,786,422
Value of Production.....	\$459,254,656	\$409,829,557

No other explanation of this seeming contradiction is possible than that the French industrial worker shares with the peasant "habitant," those qualities of foresight and thrift which are the common heritage of their race

The Metropolis and Ocean Port of Canada

The financial, commercial, and industrial life of Quebec—indeed, of all Canada—centers in Montreal. The city stands on an island at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, encircling the mountain which gives it its name; at the crest of Mount Royal, and on the spot where Jacques Cartier first planted the arms of France in 1535, there now stands a giant cross, illuminated at night, and visible to travelers far down the St. Lawrence. It symbolizes

the intense religious devotion of French Canada, which has ever been a vital factor in guiding or deflecting the currents of her economic and social life.

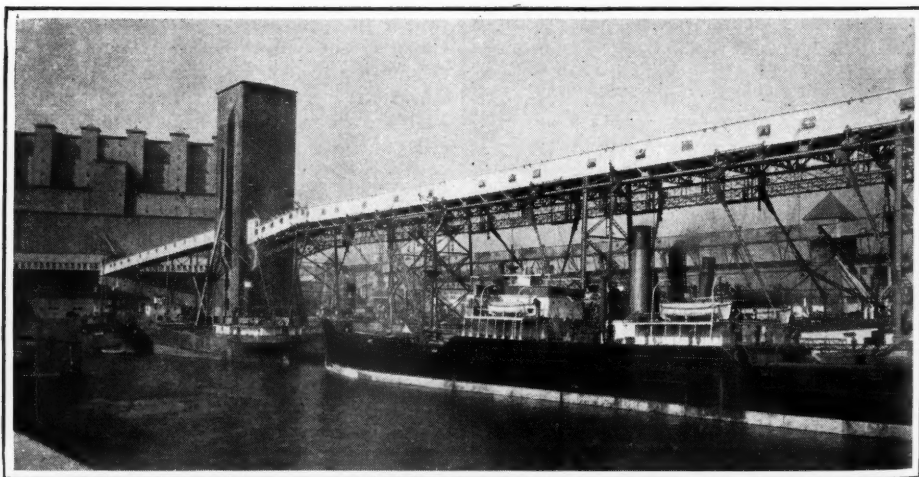
Although handicapped by the fogs and treacherous shoals, which separate it from the Atlantic by hundreds of miles, and the frozen winters which close it to navigation for several months every year, Montreal yet ranks as one of the great ports of the world in point of traffic volume, especially in wheat, in which it surpasses even New York.

Canada's "Wall Street"

Most of the great Canadian Chartered Banks, with branches extending all over the Dominion, are directed from their head offices on St. James Street, the "Wall Street of Canada." Among these, the Bank of Montreal has long held the premier position, with 621 branches and assets totaling \$743,000,000, though it is now closely rivaled by the Royal Bank of Canada. Two French-Canadian institutions, the Banque Canadienne Nationale and the Banque Provinciale, operate between them 803 local branches out of the 1,103 branch banks of the province. The head offices of the Dominion's two great transport systems, viz., the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways are also located in Montreal.

Transportation Problem a National One

It is impossible to appreciate fully the problems of transportation in the Province



MORE THAN A QUARTER OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF CANADA NOW PASSES THROUGH MONTREAL, WHICH HAS BECOME THE GREATEST GRAIN PORT IN THE WORLD



MONTREAL HARBOR, SAID TO BE THE SECOND LARGEST PORT IN AMERICA

(A comprehensive scheme of improvements to the harbor itself and to the Gulf and River St. Lawrence brought to Montreal a 50 per cent. increase in ocean tonnage in the ten-year period from 1913 to 1922)

of Quebec without at least a knowledge of a few elementary facts concerning the railways of the Dominion as a whole. The vast extent from east to west, and the short distances north and south, to which settlements extend, make it a country of "magnificent distances," but, as far as traffic is concerned, this must be drawn from territory which is relatively only a ribbon in width. The early tendency was for traffic to be deflected to the United States, and in order that Canada should have a development independent of her southern neighbor, every effort has been made to keep the traffic current east and west. The great through lines of railway, therefore, run east and west, and the north and south lines are but feeders with the primary object of holding Canadian trade in Canadian channels, and, as a secondary purpose, to draw into these channels as much traffic as possible from the United States.

Control of Rates More Centralized Than in U. S. A.

Unlike the States of the American Union, which control railway and other rates affecting the movement of goods and persons, wholly within their own borders, the provinces of Canada have no control over either local or through traffic which passes

across their territory by rail. The powers of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada are, to this degree, more extensive than those of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is their duty, among other things, to remove all anomalies which may arise from time to time in the rate structures of the vast network of railways that stretches from coast to coast.

Over-Discounting the Future

In 1924 there were 4882 miles of steam railway in the Province. Over half of this (2508 miles) was grouped under the Canadian National Railway system, which includes, in addition to sections of the former Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways, 702 miles of the National Transcontinental. This line was built by the Canadian Government between 1903 and 1915, from Moncton, N. B., via Edmundston and Quebec City, through the northern and little-colonized regions of the two Central Provinces, to Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Intercolonial Railway Cannot Pay

Another part of this system, the Intercolonial Railway (316 miles of which are within the province), was completed in 1876, to link together the Maritime and

Upper Canadian Provinces by a northerly and circuitous route, more suited to purposes of national defense than to the exigencies of traffic. Of the remainder, 1,314 miles are controlled and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Its line from Montreal, through the Eastern Townships, and the State of Maine to St. John, N. B., is 247 miles shorter than its more northerly competitor, the Intercolonial. This unequal competition has for many years been one of the vexed transportation problems of the Dominion, for the Government line is not only longer, but is exposed to water competition at many points, and is located for a large part in rough territory, where the heavy snowfall, and storms of winter, and the floods of spring, make the maintenance of the track a heavy burden. These factors added to the paucity of local traffic in the sparsely populated regions through which it passes, make its unprofitable operation by the Dominion Government a continuous burden to the taxpayer.

"Developmental" Rates Decrease

The National Transcontinental, especially its Quebec section, is another unprofitable enterprise, passing as it does through the region north of the Laurentian Heights, with practically no branches to act as traffic feeders, and a sparse population along its route. It was originally built to become part of the Grand Trunk Pacific System, at a time when the rapid growth of the West seemed to warrant its construction. It cost nearly \$160,000,000 (more than double the original estimate). Subsequently operated as a part of the Canadian Government Railways, it has proved another heavy burden to the public. The

practice of granting "developmental" rates to isolated, outlying points—one which has contributed so largely to the wide diffusion of settlement and industry during the pre-war period of expansion, is much less common to-day, when solvency has become the chief consideration of Canadian Railway finance.

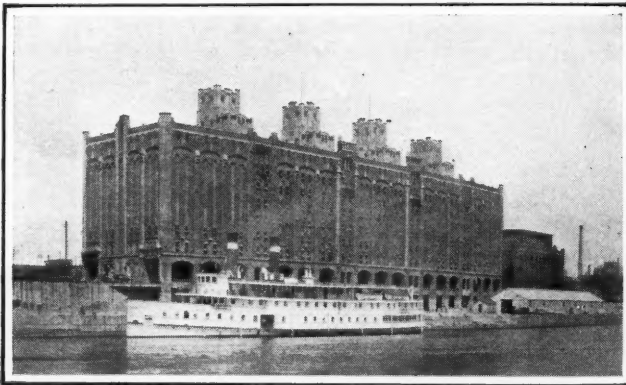
International Overlapping of Rail Lines—a Problem of Rate Control

Another problem, indicated by Professor Jackman in his recently published book, "The Economics of Transportation" (in Canada), affects the extensions of American lines into Canada, and Canadian lines into the United States. These are respectively controlled, as to their rate structures, by the regulatory bodies in the territories through which they pass, but also to a certain extent by those of their country of origin. Several complications have arisen from time to time which seem to indicate the necessity for a joint international body with rate-controlling powers in such cases. Fortunately there is close similarity between the policy of our respective countries in the determination of railway rates.

Catholic Labor Federation, Opposed to "U. S. Domination"

A novel feature of Trade Unionism in Quebec was introduced in 1918, by the formation of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada. The membership of this organization lies almost wholly within the Province. Although thirteen European countries have Catholic workers' federations, Canada is the only British possession where trade-unions of a religious nature exist. The French-Canadian organization,

moreover, is unique in its strongly national sentiment, which is almost as prominent as its religious tenets. This peculiar characteristic arises from friction of long standing between the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (closely associated with the American Federation of Labor) and certain assemblies of the Knights of Labor, still functioning in Quebec, long after their parent organization in the United States had passed



THE COLD-STORAGE PLANT IN MONTREAL HARBOR

out of existence. In 1902, the former body excluded from affiliation with it all national unions and Knights of Labor assemblies, where international organizations of the same craft existed. Following, as the action did, upon the papal encyclicals of Leo XIII and Pius X, which stated that "the fixing of wages and the strike are not purely economic, and therefore capable of being solved outside the authority of the church," it resulted in the formation, during succeeding years, of a number of Catholic and strongly national unions, chiefly in French-Canadian Quebec.

The intensity of this national sentiment is revealed in the following quotation from the constitution of the Catholic Federation:

One of the reasons for its existence is that the greater part of Canadian workmen are opposed to the domination of Canadian organized labor by American organized labor. . . . It wishes for its part, to put a stop to that humiliating situation of Canadian labor, the only one in the world consenting to renounce its nationality, refusing independence, and accepting a guardianship which, far from being beneficial, is above all injurious to it.

This emphatic pronouncement, against the dominant labor doctrine of internationalism, has resulted in a bitter struggle between secular unionism and the new religious body. It should be noted at this point that such



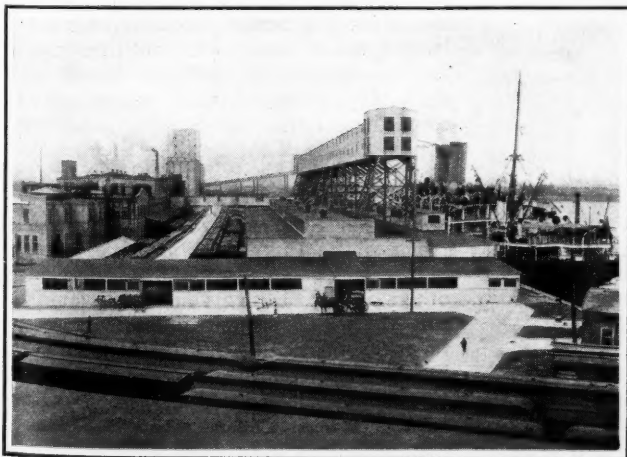
LACHINE RAPIDS, ON LAKE ST. LOUIS, AN ARM OF THE ST. LAWRENCE

(The excursion boat makes a thrilling trip for sightseers down the rapids from Montreal, returning through the Lachine Canal)

an extreme statement as the above does not take into account the many advantages which have accrued to Canadian industry from this "domination." Among these the most valuable has been the healthy influence exerted by the United Mine Workers of America over some of the extremist elements in the Canadian coal-fields. Every effort has been, and is still being put forth, by officials of the Trades and Labor Congress, to hinder the progress of the Catholic organization, and win over its members to their ideal of working-class solidarity. In spite of this, however, the Catholic and National Labor Syndicates still show remarkable strength, although, in common with trade-unionism everywhere, their membership has shown a decline

during the years of post-war depression (from 40,000 in 1920 to 25,000 in 1924, of which 2000 were women).

It can hardly be denied that this breach in the solidarity of labor in Quebec has had a somewhat adverse tendency on the bargaining strength of the workers which—from this and other reasons—is reflected in the relatively lower general level of wages in this province. There has also been a higher percentage of unemployment in recent years among local secular



A SCENE IN THE HARBOR OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC

unions, as compared with those of the rest of Canada. The strong conservative aspect of these religious unions is shown by their opposition to the strike weapon, as a means of settling industrial disputes.

French Canada's "Revival of Learning"

The recent cultural progress of Quebec, more especially of the French-Canadian population, apart from secondary evidences, which are many, is clearly revealed statistically by the rapid decline of illiteracy and the growth of interest in higher education. The former had fallen, by 1921, to 6.2 per cent. of the population. It is interesting to note that the number of men unable to read and write was greater than that of women by 28,712. During the twenty years preceding 1923 the number of diplomas awarded by normal schools increased by 208 per cent., while the population of the province has only grown 43 per cent. The four universities of the province, McGill, Laval, Lennoxville, L'Université de Montréal, and their affiliated colleges had a total enrolment in 1925 of nearly 14,000 students. As noted in the following table, the increase in enrolment is especially marked in the Catholic and French-speaking colleges. It will be seen that while in 1905 the attendance at Protestant universities exceeded that of the two Catholic institutions, yet within twenty years, the enrolment in the latter, growing 800 per cent., exceeded the former by over 4,700.

ENROLMENT IN UNIVERSITIES OF QUEBEC PROVINCE, 1905-1923

Year	English (Prot.)	French (Cath.)
1905.....	1,271	1,098
1908.....	1,420	1,400
1913.....	1,762	3,076
1917.....	1,231	5,487
1919.....	2,551	5,995
1920.....	4,153	6,879
1923.....	4,175	8,947

This thirst for knowledge on the part of the youth of French Canada is directed chiefly toward the liberal arts, and to a somewhat smaller degree to applied science and medicine.

Denominational System of Education

The difficult racial and religious problems which existed in the early history of this province have resulted in a peculiar feature of the educational system, viz., that

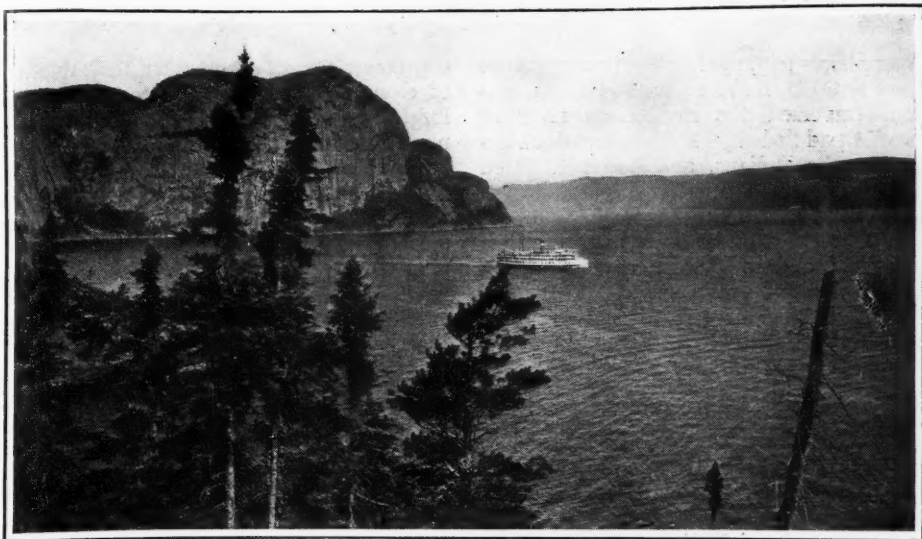
all public schools are denominational. The Superintendent of Education for the whole province, a non-political officer, is assisted by a council, divided into a Roman Catholic and a Protestant committee, each with a secretary who is the chief administrative officer for both classes of schools respectively. The legislative grants for higher education and elementary schools are apportioned according to population.

The Spoken Language

A statement made recently in Montreal by an English educationalist, Sir John Adams, called forth a storm of criticism in both the French and English press. He claimed, in substance, that the French language in Canada had deteriorated into a corrupt dialect of the mother tongue. This is both unfair and untrue, and was undoubtedly caused by a misapprehension of the real status of the language commonly spoken in Quebec. The truth of the matter is that the language of French-Canadian literature and speech, while undoubtedly influenced by intrusions of English words and forms (from which, incidentally, continental French has not escaped), is a direct evolution from the French language of the seventeenth century. Many words, now obsolete in France, are still in common use in Quebec. Certainly the speech of her cultured classes, many of whom have been educated in Europe, is anything but a corrupt dialect.

Great Names of French-Canadian History

French Canada in the last 100 years has produced an increasing number of eminent men in every sphere of public life. Sir Louis Hippolyte Lafontaine, leader of the struggle for responsible Government before and after 1837; Etienne Cartier, whose name is coupled with that of Sir John A. Macdonald as one of the founders of Canadian Confederation; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, recognized by English and French alike as the outstanding Canadian statesman of the twentieth century—these are the greatest names in French-Canadian history. Among others might be mentioned such families, bristling with illustrious names, still prominent in public life, as the Taschereaus, Davids, Beaubiens, Garneaus and Lemieux. Her most recent contribution to the wider field of world politics is the Hon. Raoul Dandurand, President of the League of Nations in 1925.



THE PICTURESQUE SAGUENAY RIVER, IN QUEBEC PROVINCE, CANADA

(The river is navigable from the St. Lawrence as far as Ha Ha Bay, at the entrance to which are Cape Trinity—seen in this picture—and Cape Eternity, each about 1600 feet high. Above this point the river abounds in waterfalls, now being dammed to provide vast hydroelectric power)

THE NEW EMPIRE OF THE SAGUENAY

BY E. E. FREE

THE Saguenay is a river of which men have been afraid. To the Indians it was the "deep, mysterious river"; for that, men say, is the native meaning of its name. In the days of Canadian exploration, Jacques Cartier, who feared little, not even his king, looked at the deep, black flood that still rolls out of the narrow gorge at Tadoussac and sailed away. The broad expanse of the St. Lawrence was more to his liking. Only the great Champlain, who was willing to undertake any journey so long as it promised to be difficult, dared to sail his fragile *batteau* up the narrow chasm of the Saguenay and to come back with the first white man's story of its tremendous gorge, its enormously deep waters, its mysterious echos, and its towering, forest-covered cliffs.

An Untamed River

Even in modern times, when tourists travel in palatial steamers between the two dark walls of the canyon that Champlain described, and listen to the echos of the steamer's whistle from the sheer cliffs

of Cape Trinity and Cape Eternity, men have said, and believed, that the Saguenay could not be tamed. Great engineers have set their names to the decision that it was undamnable. While other streams and waterfalls of Canada were submitting to harness and consenting to turn the dynamos of vast power plants and the wheels of busy mills, the Saguenay went its way free and unrestrained. So swift it was, so treacherous, so blocked with mighty rapids and so prone to sudden floods, that no one dared so much as plant a bridge pier in its stream bed, let alone to bind it with walls of concrete or penstocks of iron.

Yet there were, even in the beginning, two kinds of men who feared nothing, not even the Saguenay. These were the hunters and the priests. Even before Champlain ventured his historic voyage up the stream there is reason to believe that hardy trappers, searching for the much-prized otter, had penetrated its fastnesses and had brought down pelts to sell to fishermen and traders at the St. Lawrence port of Tadoussac. And by 1641, a short lifetime after

Champlain's trip, the fearless Jesuit, Father Jean de Quen, had left his Tadoussac mission, traversed the mysterious river in canoes paddled by his rather doubtful friends, the Indians, and had penetrated a hundred miles up-stream to Lake St. John, from which the Saguenay takes its rise, there to baptize such natives as he could find and to found a branch mission which was visited regularly thereafter either by himself or by his friend and partner in the good work, the christianized Indian renamed Charles Meiachkwat.

Engineering Transforms a Region

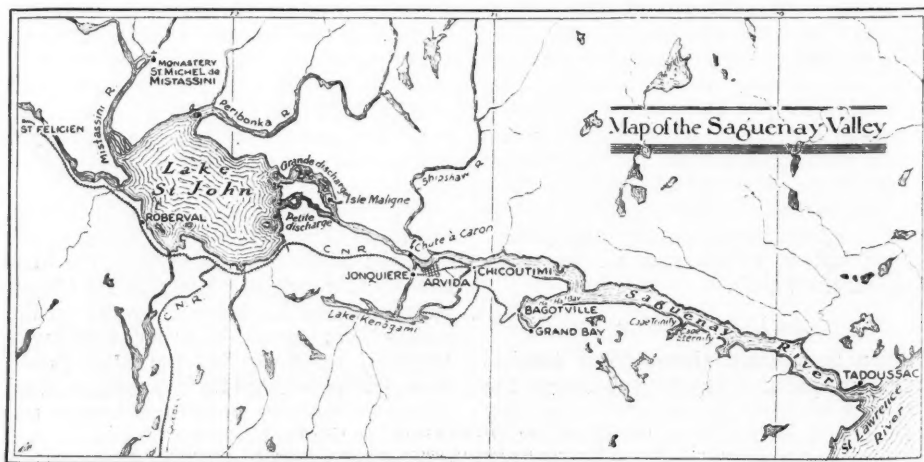
In recent years men have been found to dare the other task of bringing the swift flood of the river under the rule of man. In an engineering operation remarkable for brilliance and originality, as well as for dogged persistence under heartbreaking obstacles and unexpected misfortunes, the river has been dammed. The supposed impossible has been accomplished. The army of modern science, headed by American engineers, has won another notable engagement. Men need fear the Saguenay no more. Instead they can pat it patronizingly on the back and then forget it, as it turns their motors and lights their lamps as far away as the city of Quebec.

The story of how this feat was accomplished is a dramatic one, mostly buried in the files of technical periodicals and the details of engineering reports. It awaits a poet to tell it rightly. And of almost as great interest is the story of how the communities of the Saguenay, ten years ago perhaps the most primitive on the American

continent, are altering under the stimulus of electricity and wealth. A great metallurgical industry, the manufacture of aluminum, has recently entered the valley as the first pioneer of the new order. The Aluminum Company of Canada, associated with the Aluminum Company of America, has erected on the banks of the Saguenay a plant for the manufacture of this metal, has laid out a model city for its officers and employees, and is taking an ever-increasing share in additional power developments and in the industrial and social progress of the country.

For years the Saguenay has been relatively inaccessible. There is a railroad from Quebec, and vessels can ascend the river in summer as far as the chief valley town of Chicoutimi. But there are no automobile roads to the outside world, something which perhaps is no misfortune, when one remembers the summer flood of American tourists which pours over the more accessible—and "wet"—portions of the Province of Quebec. The agricultural region around Lake St. John has grown accustomed to feed itself and to get along alone. It has made for many years what are possibly the best cheeses in America, but most of them have been eaten at home or shipped by water to England. The Saguenay blueberries are unforgettable to those who have tasted them, but these fortunates have been few.

Even to-day there are people in the Saguenay who raise their own sheep, clip their own wool, spin their own thread, and make their own homespun cloth. By the winter fireside or on shaded porches in the

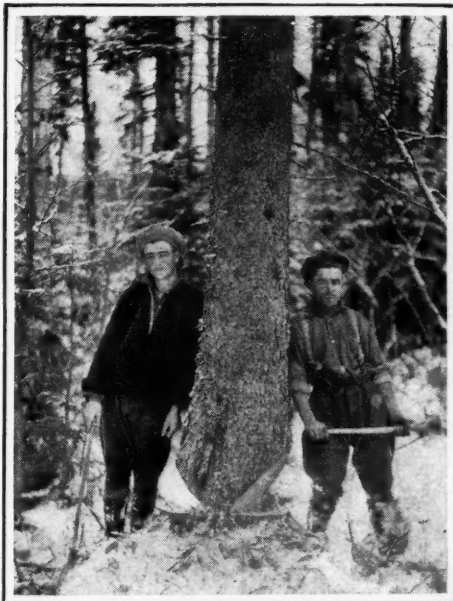


summer you can sometimes see the women of a Saguenay family busy with spinning wheels indistinguishable from those that our great-grandmothers used. I am told that some one a few years ago introduced a spinning wheel that ran on ball-bearings, so that it would be easier to turn. It was not popular. The innovation was too great.

French and Scotch Settled the Saguenay

Like the rest of eastern Quebec, the Saguenay is a French-speaking country. It is possible to go anywhere and to do anything without hearing or speaking a word of English. Indeed, there are parts of the region where it is impossible to do anything else. The visitor who has no French might as well be deaf and speechless. Education, social organization, all the aspects of community life have been, until recently, those of fifty or a hundred years ago. It is perhaps to be regretted that these must disappear. There were amenities in those days which our modern luxuriousness does not always provide. But the march of progress is inexorable. The magic of the dynamo has touched the valley, as it has chained the river. Next year there will be an auto road to Quebec. Then the good cheese and the homespun, even the blueberries, will soon be gone.

The Saguenay people speak French and call themselves French-Canadians, but there are many of them who look like Scotchmen. Blue eyes and blonde heads are not rare. There are even sets of ebullient whiskers which would do credit to any Highland gillie. And the Saguenay people accomplish an apparently impossible feat that I have seen nowhere else, neither in French Canada nor in France. They talk French with their vocal organs and keep their arms



TYPICAL TREE CUTTERS

(The skill of a French Canadian lumberman with his double-bladed ax is proverbial. By just the right cuts on either side of the tree, it can be dropped within a few inches of the spot which the lumber boss selects for the log to lie. The cuts in this tree were made in two minutes)

and shoulders out of the argument. When a typical Frenchman is talking that fact is recognizable from any distance at which he can be seen. Not so a native of the Saguenay.

This is curious but easily explainable. The original settlers of the valley were part French, part Scotch. This explains the blondes. And under the cold of the climate or some other factor of life there, the Scotch way of talking seems to have overcome the French one. Certainly the Scotch influence in the population is instantly noticeable to the visitor.



ONCE THE SAGUENAY'S ONLY WEALTH

(This great storage of logs destined for the manufacture of paper pulp and newsprint was collected in 1923 on Lake Kenogami, near the new city of Arvida. Over ninety million feet of lumber were floating in the lake at one time)

The French-Scotch mixture that initiated the present population of the Saguenay came into the valley within the past century. Father de Quen had founded his missions on the river and on Lake St. John as early as 1641; and in 1750 Father Claude Godefroi Coquart, also of those remarkable adventurers, the Jesuits, wrote to the Agent General of the Company of New France about the sawmill "with two saws and sawyers" at the trading post of Chicoutimi. Tadoussac, at the mouth of the Saguenay, had been occupied continuously. Doubtless there were frequent trading and hunting trips up and down the river, with posts occupied from time to time both by the French from the south and by the Hudson Bay Company pushing downward from the north. But real settlement there was none until after the Napoleonic wars.

Beginnings of the Lumber Industry

Curiously enough, those wars played a great part, possibly a determining part, in the history of the Saguenay. The English were cut off, by the blockade, from a supply of good ship timber from Scandinavia. President Jefferson was annoyed and would not send them timber from the United States. A young Englishman of good family, Mr. William Price, was sent out to Canada to see what he could do. He found good timber, especially for masts, and shipped it back to England. In due course, the war was over and the threat of Napoleon forgotten, but young Price had found himself allured by Canada and stayed on there. In 1817 he founded a lumber business on the banks of the Ottawa and the St. Maurice rivers. He had visited the Saguenay when the war-time search for naval timber was on. He knew the marvelous stand of virgin timber which still covered its hills and dales, but in the beginning he did no cutting there.

He entered the Saguenay first to assist some fellow citizens who had met misfortune. In 1840 a group of farmers calling themselves "the twenty-one associates" had emigrated from the St. Lawrence settlements, at what is now the famous summer resort of Murray Bay, and had started to carve a village out of the wilderness at Grand Bay, on the Saguenay, near what is now the terminus of the tourist steamers from Montreal. Here they built a sawmill, the successor of the one which Father Coquart described at Chicoutimi

nearly a century before. Their booms were broken by untimely floods, and the venture failed. Even then the Saguenay was fierce. Mr. Price was asked for help. He took over the Grand Bay sawmill, paid the debts of the twenty-one venturers, and began to cut the timber for himself. The twenty-one got work in his mill, farmed their land in their spare time, and formed the nucleus of the Saguenay settlements. The successors of Mr. Price, now headed by his great-grandson, are still the chief industrial leaders of the valley.

In those days there lived at the trading post of Chicoutimi, a few miles up river from the first Price sawmill, an individual who has become the center of valley legend, as Paul Bunyan is of the lumberman's legends of the West. His name was Peter McLeod. He was half Indian and half Scotch, and was reputed the only man in the Saguenay who could drop off a ten-foot dock into a birch-bark canoe without upsetting it, the trick being that he dropped hands first, and caught the canoe with hands and knees, thus taking up the shock. McLeod and Price went into partnership. Stores were established, the timber was cruised and counted, log runs were built on the streams, sawmills set up wherever there was easily developed water power. The first phase of the Saguenay development began, the phase of lumber.

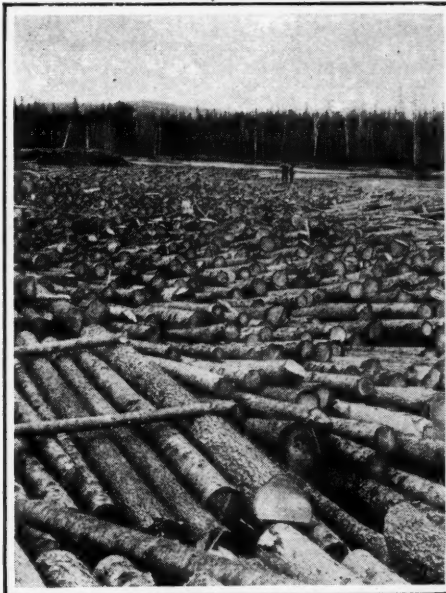
Pulp and Paper

The next phase did not arrive until the turn of the century. Again the Price interests, headed now by the grandson of the original William, had a hand in it and under almost the same circumstances which originally drew them to the valley. During the preceding half-century, while the timber was being cut, many farms had been cleared in the valley and several hamlets had grown up. In one of these hamlets, Jonquiere, a group of farmers decided to build a mill to manufacture paper pulp, having heard that this was a marvelous new material which could be made out of waste wood and from which pulp-makers in the United States and elsewhere were gleaming fortunes. They built the mill, but they made no money. By 1902 they were in trouble, like their predecessors at Grand Bay fifty years before. Again the Price firm stepped in, bought the pulp mill, converted it after two years into a paper mill, and made it successful. Thus began the second, or



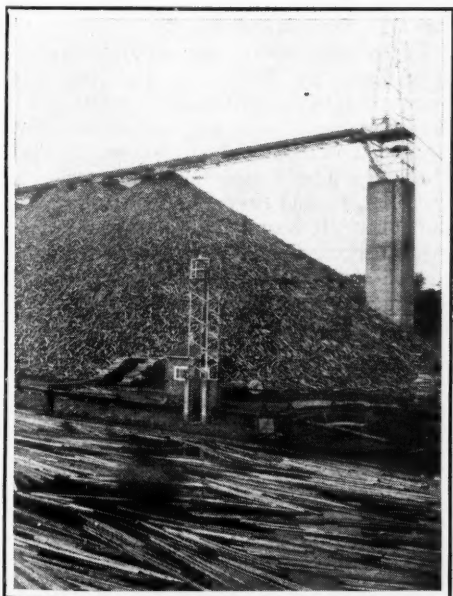
A TYPICAL STAND OF SPRUCE

(This beautiful timber, photographed on the Pikauba River, a tributary of the Saguenay, is typical of the forests from which comes much of the newsprint used by American newspapers. The manufacture of paper has been, until recently, the chief use of Saguenay power)



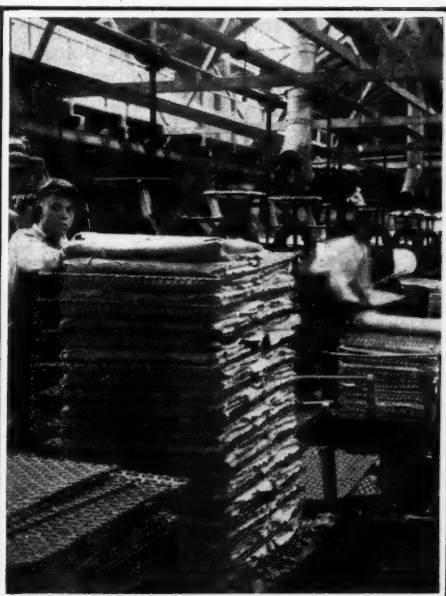
ON THE WAY FROM FOREST TO PAPER MILL

(After the trees are felled and the branches trimmed off, the trunks are sawed into logs 12 to 16 feet long and taken to the lake or stream down which they are floated to the plant for conversion into pulp. Convenient water transportation is practically a necessity)



PEELED AND YARDED WOOD

(With the logs cut in four-foot lengths, the bark peeled off and stacked, a drying-out process reduces the weight and renders the wood ready for conversion into pulp)



PULP ON THE WAY TO PAPER

(Paper mills maintain large reserves in the form of partially dried pulp—cut into uniform lengths and folded—which is stored until needed)



WHERE THE NEW CHANNEL DIVERTED THE RIVER

(This rock dam, with another like it at the other end, was left in place to keep the river water out of the way until the new channel was dug out ready for it. Then the two rock dams were blown up with a hundred tons of dynamite, allowing the river to follow the prepared new course)

the paper-making phase of the Saguenay activity.

In another twenty years, by 1922, a half-dozen pulp and paper mills were in operation in the Saguenay region, producing more than five hundred tons of finished paper each day. From a timber country, the valley had become one of paper-making and exporting. To run these mills numerous water powers had been developed, but none were on the Saguenay. That river was still feared and was let alone. Its taming was to be the next phase of the valley development, one that began in 1923.

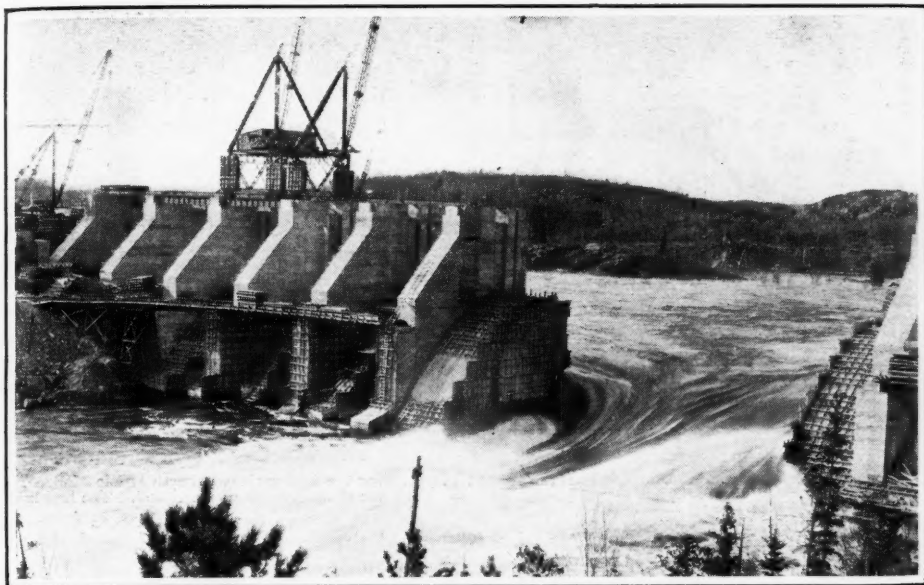
At Last the Saguenay is Dammed

Although the damming of the Saguenay had been dreamt of by every optimist who ever saw it, the credit for making it a reality lies with the late James B. Duke, of tobacco fame, who supplied the money and the inspiration; Mr. F. H. Cothran, the engineer who did the job; and Mr. William S. Lee, the consulting engineer. At the outlet of Lake St. John, where that shallow body of water, roughly twenty-five miles in diameter, spills over into the Saguenay, lay the discharge and rapids of the Isle Maligne, well-named by early portageurs the "Evil Isle," for there they had to leave the water of the river and make a difficult

and dangerous carry past the rapids and up a hundred-foot rise to the surface of the lake. The name proved apt enough, also, for the work of the engineers, for the conquest of the river was indeed an evil task.

There were really two separate outlets from Lake St. John into the Saguenay River, the Petite Discharge flowing down the slope several miles south of the so-called Grande Discharge which passed the Isle Maligne. The Petite Discharge made no trouble. It was easy enough to dam and control it. It is now used only to carry the paper-making logs which Price Brothers & Co. cut far to the north and west in the forests along rivers tributary to Lake St. John, and which their tugs tow across the lake in great rafts to feed the paper mill at Riverbend, on the Petite Discharge.

At the Grande Discharge, however, there was a real fight, crucial for the whole project of making the Saguenay yield the power which every one knew that it possessed. Mr. Lee and Mr. Cothran went to work in the winter of January, 1923. A railway was built to bring in the carloads of cement and machinery that would be needed. Camps were constructed, roads laid out, even a bridge was forced, after much effort, across the swift current of the river just below the rampart of the Evil



SUGGESTING THE RIVER'S MIGHT

(That the flow of the Saguenay is no puny one is indicated by the flood of water through the gap of this dam, before it was closed. This is one of the dams erected to control the discharge of Lake St. John into the Saguenay)

Isle. To get the first ropes across the river tough strings were shot across with sky-rockets, so impossible was it for a boat or raft to live in the turbulent waters of the rapids.

Much of this preliminary work, by which the army of engineers closed in on its intended victim, was done in the dead of winter, and the Quebec winter is itself no feeble antagonist. Concrete was mixed with boiling water and out of sand fresh from being heated over a fire. The wooden

forms into which the hot concrete was poured were jacketed like a refrigerator, not to keep cold in, but to keep it out so that the concrete might have time to set before the winter froze it.

The final closure of the river was accomplished by an indirect movement truly military in its adroitness. First, the river was persuaded to take one of the two channels available, one on either side of the Isle Maligne. In the other channel, thus temporarily relieved of the main flow of the

water, coffer dams were erected and the river bed pumped dry. Deep in the rock bottom thus exposed were sunk the massive concrete foundations of what was to be the power-house. Meanwhile the necessary smaller dams and control works were built at points where the water might overflow when the closure was complete. The chief engagement remained, however, to be fought.

Across a suitable point of rock Mr. Cothran dug an entirely new channel, so



BUILDING A BRIDGE FROM THE END

(The swift current of the Saguenay River makes it difficult to erect false work or temporary piers. Accordingly, this bridge, built by the Aluminum interests, near Arvida, was thrust out from the piers on the river bank, the out-flung portion being balanced, on the cantilever method, by the part closer to shore)



THE WORKS AT ISLE MALIGNÉ, WHICH

(The completed power-house and transmission lines are on the right, blocking the former channel north of Isle Maligné. The channel south of the Island. The first lines for

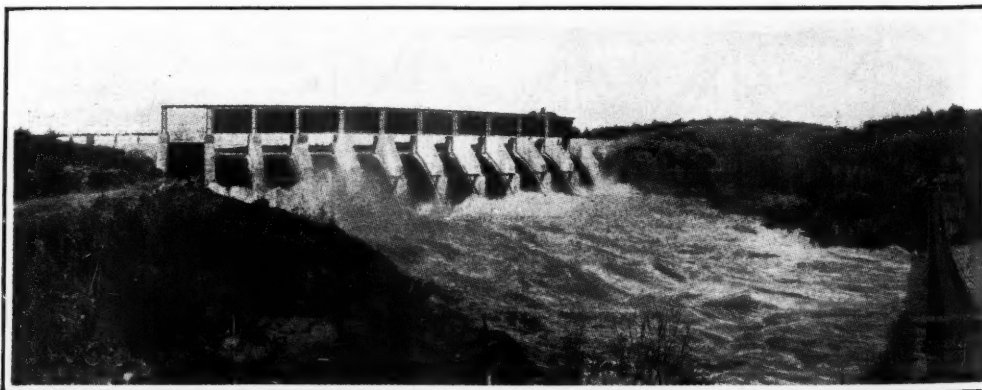
that it would parallel a part of the channel which it was necessary to close. This new path was not opened immediately to the river. Rock barriers were left at either end, so that the water was kept out. Meanwhile a removable dam was built at the center of the new channel, so that it could be closed or left open, at will. Finally everything was in readiness. On October 27, 1925, one hundred tons of dynamite were placed underneath the two rock walls at the ends of the new channel and exploded, making what is probably the largest blast ever fired on a similar job. The two rock barriers went up in dust. The river rushed through its new bed.

By the spring of 1926 the last channel had been dammed. The control of the waters was complete. In April, 1925,

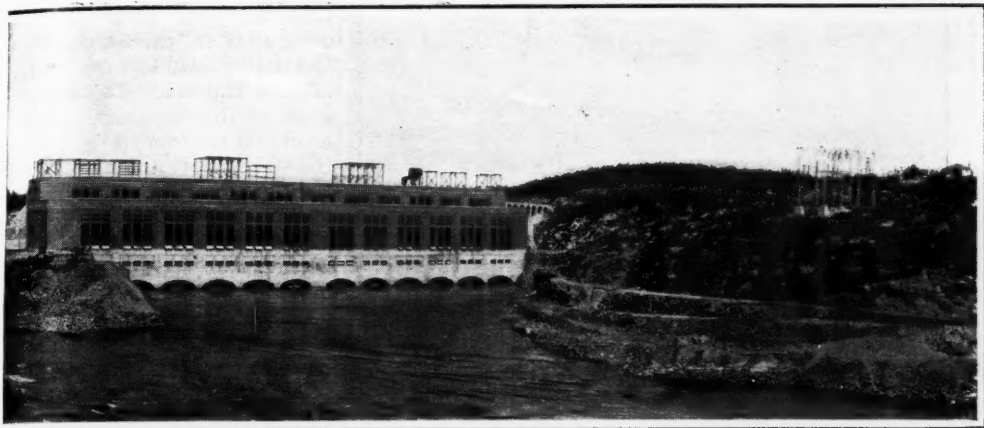
water had already been turned through the great turbines in the power-house and the first power went out over the lines to paper-mill customers in the valley.

More than Half a Million Horse-Power Available; a Million More in Sight

At present the power-house at Isle Maligné is producing a total of 360,000 horse-power. Final turbine units now being installed will raise its maximum to 540,000 horse-power. A part of this power is being used at the paper mills in the neighborhood, another portion goes to the new aluminum plant farther down the river. Still a third part will go to Quebec over the new high-voltage transmission line working at 154,000 volts. This will be fed into the widespread network of power lines owned by the



A SUBORDINATE DISCHARGE OF LAKE ST. JOHN INTO THE



PUT THE BRIDLE ON THE SAGUENAY

lower end of the Isle itself is in the center of the picture. At the left is the stone crusher and the railway bridge across this bridge were shot across the river with skyrockets)

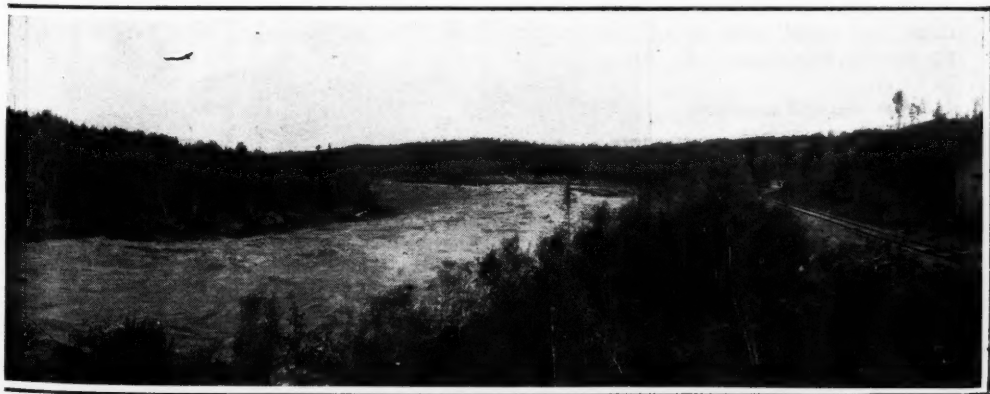
Shawinigan Water and Power Company, thus helping to supply the power requirements of the City of Quebec, of Montreal, and a hundred other cities, towns, and industrial plants within the province.

Virtually the entire flow of the Saguenay is used at the Isle Maligne, with a useful fall of a little over one hundred feet. The storage area of Lake St. John just above the dam provides the necessary stabilization, so that all the waters of the river will be fed out uniformly during the year to yield their quotas of power, not run off destructively in the spring floods.

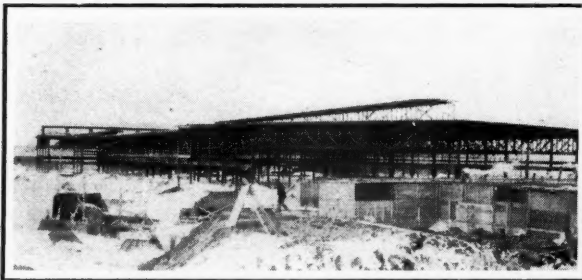
The chief advantage of the Isle Maligne success is not, however, the supply of power which it makes available, large as that is. It is the hold which it now gives to the engineers over the whole regimen of the

river. Twenty miles down the river from the Isle Maligne there is another great set of rapids known as the Chute à Caron, or Caron's Falls. Here the total fall available for power use is nearly two hundred feet, almost twice as great as at the Isle Maligne. Many engineers have cast longing eyes at this great power possibility, but all have been deterred, as at all the sites on the Saguenay, by the enormous difficulties of keeping the river out of the way while the dams and other works were being built. The spring floods would be sure to sweep away everything that the year had enabled one to build.

But with the Isle Maligne dams available as throttles on the river this is no longer a difficulty. Once the bridle has been got in place the rest of the harness is



SAGUENAY, DAMMED AS A PART OF THE RIVER CONTROL



ARVIDA IN WINTER

(Much of the construction for the new aluminum plant was carried on in spite of the Quebec winter, as was the construction of the dam at Isle Maligne. Hot water was used to mix the concrete.)

easy. If necessary, the flow of the river could be stopped altogether for a few days, while crucial foundations were laid or other works put into place. Accordingly, the Chute à Caron is now to be dammed and sent through turbines. In this the aluminum interests will take the lead. The Aluminum Company of Canada is organizing for this purpose a new corporation, the Alcoa Power Company, Limited, the word "alcoa" being a common trademark of the parent organization, the Aluminum Company of America, derived from the first letters of that Company's name. Mr. Lee and Mr. Cothran are once more in charge, this time in behalf of the Alcoa organization. Their scouts and sappers are already at work boring holes to test foundations and laying out the lines of dams and canals and of the great power-house soon to be erected.

Since the fall available at the Chute à Caron is nearly twice as great as at the Isle Maligne, the power produced will be correspondingly greater. It is estimated as approximately 800,000 horse-power. By these two dams, that at Isle Maligne and the new one at the Chute à Caron, the Saguenay will be controlled from



MR. F. H. COTHARAN

(The American engineer, who, with Mr. William S. Lee, the Consulting Engineer, built the dams and power-house at Isle Maligne and put a harness on the Saguenay River)



HAULING MACHINERY UNDER DIFFICULTIES

(Twenty-ton electric generator parts for a power plant on the Shipshaw River, a tributary of the Saguenay, were hauled to their site in winter on sleds drawn by horses. Transportation through the Quebec woods is easier in winter, when the snow makes good roads, than at any other season.)

Lake St. John to tidewater, using all of the three-hundred-foot fall available from that lake to the sea. The lower gorge of the Saguenay, which is all that the tourists see from the steamers, is a tidal water, the tides reaching to the foot of the falls at the Chute à Caron, where the 800,000 horse-power power-house will discharge the water that it has used. It will probably take four years to complete this power-house and then the paper-mill phase of the Saguenay will be over and a new phase will begin, the phase of cheap and plentiful power.

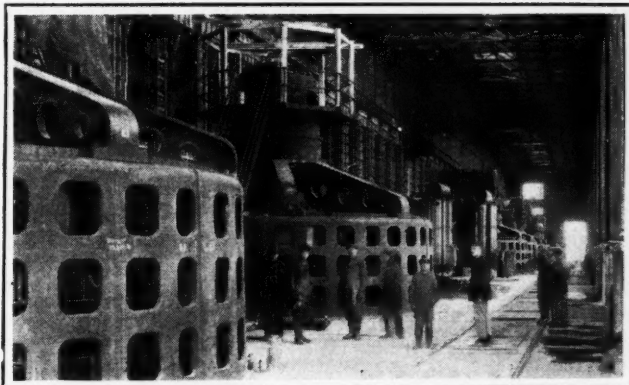
The two power sites on the Saguenay itself will generate a total of some 1,400,000 horse-power. Minor power sites on tributary rivers, some already developed for paper-making purposes, others which are prospective, will raise the total power production of the valley to 1,600,000 or 1,700,000 horse-power, one of the few really great power developments of the world. It is impossible to think of using all this power for paper-making. All the newspapers of the world could scarcely use the paper, nor could the forest lands above Lake St. John, vast as they are, supply the necessary

pulp wood. The Saguenay must export power, which will be begun over the new transmission line to Quebec, or it must attract industries which will use the power locally.

The New Aluminum City

The first of these has already come in the form of the aluminum manufacture already mentioned. A few miles downstream from the power site at the Chute à Caron is the new town of Arvida, a city planned to hold, if necessary, an ultimate population of 40,000 people and now being built out of nothing but open farm lands by the Aluminum Company of Canada here associated, as in the power development, with the Aluminum Company of America. At Arvida is under construction a large plant for the manufacture of aluminum, the astonishingly light metal which is finding greater and greater use in the manufacture of aircraft, automobile bodies, metal furniture, and a thousand other articles.

With unusual breadth of vision the Aluminum Company has planned not only for its own industrial needs, but also for the future well-being of its staff. Already at Arvida, a small army of carpenters is completing the moderate sized town of separate workmen's dwellings to be ready before snow flies. Landscape architects and experts in town planning have been retained to survey the surrounding country. They have laid this out as a model city with its business sections, schools, a cathedral, hospitals, a country club, a golf course, and all other outward facilities for happy and comfortable living. Portions of this carefully planned city will be completed, section by section, as rapidly as the growth of the aluminum plant requires. The first unit of this aluminum plant is already in operation, 100,000 horse-power being supplied temporarily by a transmission line from the Isle Maligne power-house. When the power at Chute à Caron is ready it will supply the aluminum plant. As the market for aluminum grows production can grow with it, the two power-houses on the Saguenay River furnishing ample



ELECTRIC GIANTS IN PREPARATION

(This photograph shows some of the giant turbine generators at the Isle Maligne power-house, while they were being installed. The full capacity of this power-house will be 540,000 horse-power, some of which energy will be carried to Quebec by a high-voltage transmission line and thence distributed throughout the Province)

energy for all the power that is likely to be necessary.

Indeed, in spite of aluminum, there will probably be surplus power in the Saguenay for some time. The manufacture of aluminum absorbs much electricity, for the metal is made from its ore by an electric method. But a million and a half of horse-power is a vast amount, and would produce an enormous quantity of metal. The aluminum plant at Arvida is to be viewed, I imagine, as the first of a group of chemical or other power-using industries which may be expected to grow up around the sites at Isle Maligne and at Chute à Caron as the possibilities of the country become better known.

The Saguenay no Longer Isolated

Meanwhile the farmers of the Saguenay valley and of the fertile lands around the shores of Lake St. John find themselves welcoming their ship of fortune. Cheese which was once hauled expensively to Quebec or Montreal, there to compete with similar products from a score of less inaccessible valleys, is sold now to newcomers engineers and chemists who smack their lips over its goodness and forget to worry over the price. Lands farmed for three generations for hay or pasture will be turned, as many of them have been turned already, to the raising of vegetables which the new industrial communities will demand. The growing season is short, as it is in all Northern latitudes, but it is not too short to grow some of the finest peas

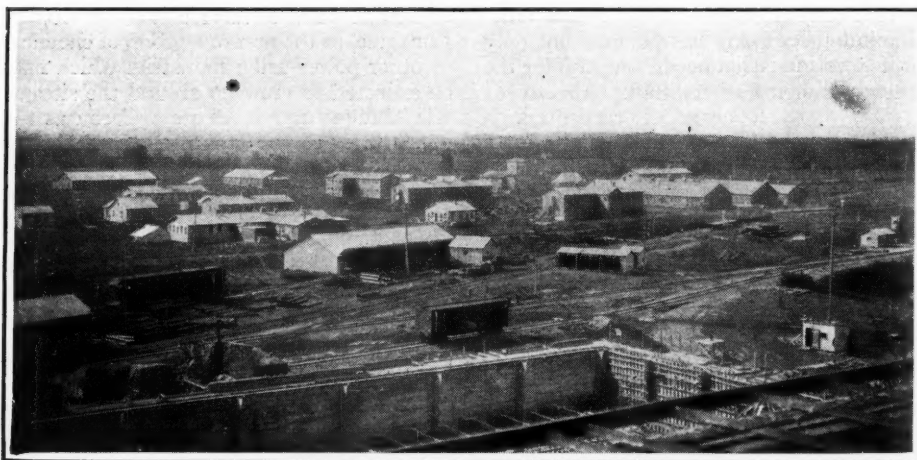
and beans and beets and potatoes that Canada produces.

Thus are justified in the Saguenay, as they have been elsewhere in the Province, the far-sighted water-power policies of the political party now in power, under the leadership of the Premier, the Honorable L. A. Taschereau. Favoring the greatest possible developments of water powers, but opposing the exportation of the product as power beyond the borders of the Province, M. Taschereau and his associates have consistently stimulated and helped the proper use of this, Quebec's greatest resource, as the Saguenay development so well exemplifies.

The Saguenay has been an independent principality, cut off from the main stream of modernity by its isolation and its lack of any exports except paper and pulp. It will still be independent, but it is now an empire with an export of power and an imperial revenue therefrom. It can continue to live without outside help, as it always has. But now the rest of the world will pay it to live well. The floods of the "deep, mysterious river" have been minted into shining electric coins and a goodly share of these will come back to reward and fertilize the farm lands which those

twenty-one adventurers and their successors began to carve out of the forest when the first William Price was still, as his monument at Chicoutimi says, "Le Père du Saguenay."

Forty years ago a little band of Trappist monks journeyed to the banks of the Mistassini River, beyond the remotest shore of Lake St. John. There they built themselves a monastery. They sought seclusion and they believed that they had found it. No settlements were near; no roads went by except the river, and that led only to the wilderness. Here that group of educated and polished men who had foresworn the world lived and worked, tilling their fields and making their cheeses and preserves under the rule of total silence which still binds their order. Monks and monastery are there still, but the isolation is gone. Under the shadow of the monkish walls the cook of a log depot gave me a lunch in which the products of the country were supplemented by lobster from Maine and olives from California. Soon the monks will have no cheese and no preserves left for themselves. Tourists will clamor at the door to buy them. Even the seclusion of a cloister in the wilderness must yield to the electric spark.



THE BEGINNINGS OF A FUTURE CITY

(This is how the construction camp at Arvida, the new city of aluminum, looked in the summer of 1926. Elsewhere on the site of the future city, houses are being erected for workmen, and steel and concrete buildings are rising for the aluminum plant itself.)

Author's Note: It is my pleasant duty to acknowledge the kindness and assistance of many persons without whom I would have seen the Saguenay country less completely and less intimately and whose aid has contributed, much more than my own efforts, any interest which this article may have. First of all is the Honorable L. G. Belley, now of Quebec, but a native and lifelong resident of the Saguenay, who was good enough to be my always-informing and always-delightful mentor and guide. Others are Mr. C. C. Lindsay, of Price Brothers & Co., Ltd.; Mr. H. R. Wake, of the Aluminum Company of Canada; Mr. Théo. C. Denis, Superintendent of Mines of Quebec; Mr. F. H. Cothran, and many others.

TRANSMISSION OF PICTURES BY WIRE AND RADIO

BY HERBERT T. WADE

TRANSMISSION of pictures by wire or radio has been known for many years to be feasible, but only within a comparatively short time have satisfactory methods been developed and maintained on a commercial basis. In 1901 the auto-telegraph of Denison successfully reproduced on a telegraph tape facsimiles of handwriting, while in 1907 the *London Daily Mirror* installed apparatus devised by Professor Korn, one of whose early pictures is here shown. By 1922 the Korn method had been considerably improved, while long-distance transmission was also accomplished by the Bart-Lane system in the same year. In 1924 the system of Belin, who recently has shown a method of tele-vision, the Jenkins process, and the Ferree method, all were able to transmit pictures more or less satisfactorily. None of them has succeeded in being established on a large commercial scale.

In 1925, however, there were brought out in the United States methods for transmission of pictures by wire and by radio where both the technical and economic problems apparently had been solved. Today there is in daily operation satisfactory and regular commercial service in the transmission of pictures by wire between New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, while transatlantic radio transmission of pictures has been in use since early in 1926.

Transmission of Pictures over Telephone Lines

The first of these great systems now in daily commercial use, employing "tele-photographs," as the pictures transmitted by wire by the Bell System are termed, includes a complete service between New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. Over its channels are sent news pictures, cartoons, line drawings, advertising copy, criminal finger prints, documents and signatures, shorthand notes, stock certificates, mechanical drawings, fashion plates, and other



A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY, WHICH PROFESSOR KORN, OF MUNICH, TELEGRAPHED 1,125 MILES, IN OCTOBER, 1907

(This photograph was the result of three years' work along this line by Professor Korn. It was reproduced in the "Review of Reviews" at the time)

material, the prompt transmission of which has a news or commercial bearing.

This service dates only from April, 1925, though in the previous year the method so successfully developed in the research laboratories of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Bell Laboratories, Inc., was demonstrated between Cleveland and New York, and in June pictures of the Republican National Convention held in the former city were forwarded for general reproduction. A few weeks later similar photographs of the

Democratic Convention held in New York also were transmitted for press reproduction. A practical test under service conditions was made on March 4, 1925, when a series of photographs of President Coolidge's inauguration was sent from Washington simultaneously to New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, where apparatus had been permanently installed.

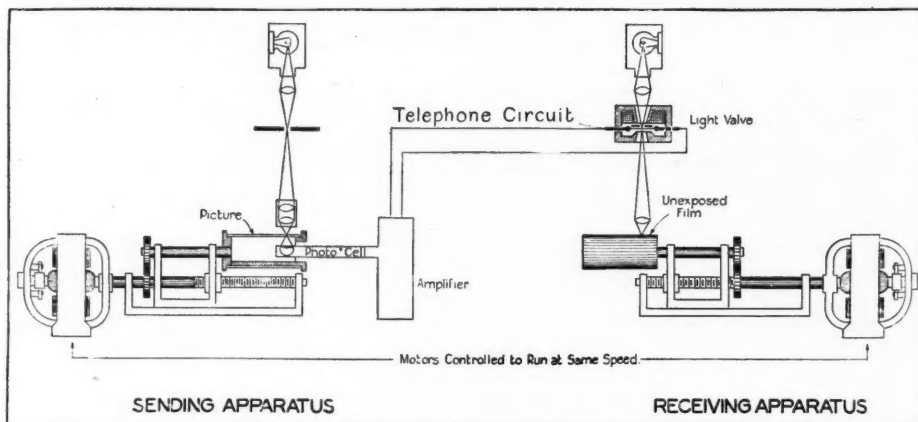
Two weeks later, on March 19, photographs of the destruction caused by the great tornado in the Northwest were sent across the continent, and on April 4, 1925, commercial service was opened between New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, where regular transmitting and receiving stations have since been maintained and regularly operated. A notable achievement at this time was the reproduction of photographs of the Santa Barbara earthquake in New York papers as early as in those of the Pacific Coast. Up to the present, service has been confined to these cities, with one set of portable sending equipment available, but there are prospects of further extensions of the facilities.

To-day the apparatus and method, technically considered, are satisfactory so far as the product is concerned, as may be judged from the specimens here reproduced. In fact, telephotographic transmission is at least as good in quality as newspaper methods of reproduction in the news pages, and even finer work can be done than the newspapers usually can handle. The cost of wire transmission is not prohibitive: the flat charge now made is \$35 to send a 5 x 7 picture from

New York to Chicago or vice versa, and \$60 between New York and San Francisco.

The picture to be transmitted is usually in the form of a standard film 5 x 7 inches, and if not it must be rephotographed to that size. Either a positive or a negative may be transmitted, but a positive rather than a negative is usually employed, as a negative is preferable at the receiving end, and of course from it as many copies or prints as are desired can be furnished. The actual time of transmission on the wire is seven minutes, and including the necessary photography there is required from one and one-quarter to one and one-half hours from the time that a picture is received at the transmitting office, say in New York, until the print is delivered in Chicago or San Francisco.

In the transmitting apparatus illustrated herewith, the 5 x 7 inch film, even while wet, is rolled up in cylindrical form and attached to a special carriage, which is rotated at a uniform speed. There is also a forward motion so that a fixed source of light focused to a point on the film will successively cover every portion of its surface in a long spiral, as a phonograph needle moves as respects the wax record cylinder. This source of light, consisting of a special incandescent lamp of high intensity, is brought to a focus at a diaphragm by means of a condensing lens, while a projection lens focusses on the rotating film surface an image of the diaphragm. The amount of light permitted to pass through the film depends, of course, on the density of the picture, that is, where the picture is



American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

DIAGRAM OF PICTURE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

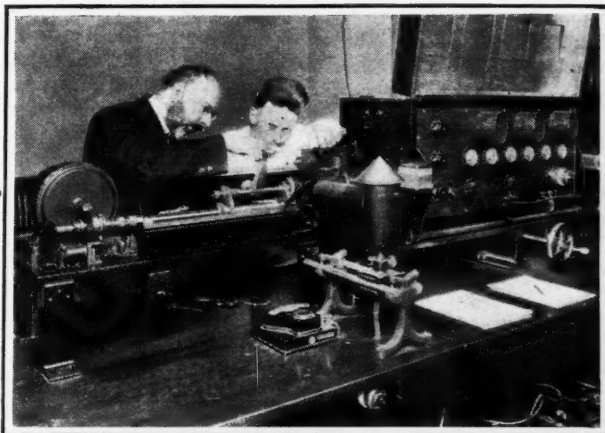
(As used over the Bell System telephone circuits between New York, Chicago, and San Francisco)

opaque, comparatively little light is transmitted, while at the light portions a substantial amount is permitted to pass. The varying intensity of the light falling on a photo-electric cell placed within and at the center of the cylindrical carriage, controls the intensity of the electric current produced in a circuit of which the photo-electric cell is a part.

Photo-electric Cell

The photo-electric cell is a special form of vacuum tube where the cathode is a very clean surface of an alkaline metal such as potassium or sodium. When light falls upon this cathode, electrons are emitted, and with the two electrodes of the tube connected through an external circuit the resulting electric current is directly proportional to the intensity of the light falling on the cell, the response to the variations in illumination being practically instantaneous.

With an electric current varying in proportion with the intensity of light, it is only necessary to adapt it so that it can be transmitted over long distances on the telephone circuits. Accordingly, the current passes through a vacuum-tube amplifier and modulator, and finally an alternating



American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

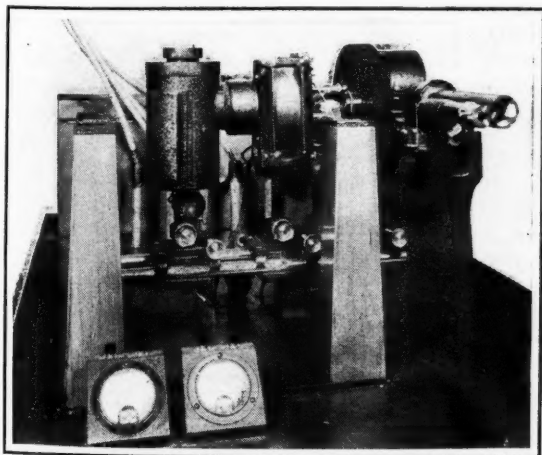
SENDING END APPARATUS OF PICTURE TRANSMITTING SYSTEM OVER TELEPHONE CIRCUITS

(Showing motor, film carriage, optical system, and amplifier modulator)

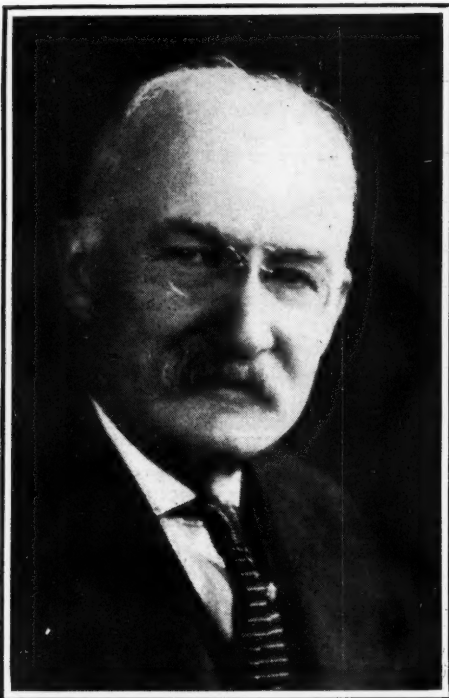
current is obtained, properly modulated, so that it flows over the telephone circuit. So highly developed are these long-line circuits with their amplifiers or repeaters that these circuits as used for long-distance voice transmission have been readily adapted to the picture transmitting method.

Assuming that there is being sent over the long-lines telephone circuit a current properly modulated in respect to the variations of light, let us now pass to the receiving end. Here we have an unexposed photograph film arranged in cylindrical form which is rotated at exactly the same speed and in a manner similar to that at

the transmitting end, only here it is the intensity of the beam of light that is varied by the current and not vice versa as at the transmitting end. This is accomplished by means of a "light valve," a narrow, ribbon-like conductor, mounted free to vibrate in a magnetic field directly in front of the pole piece of a magnet. This conductor normally entirely covers a small aperture upon which a beam of light is focussed, but when the incoming current passes it is deflected to one side by the interaction of the current with the magnetic field and the aperture is duly exposed. Consequently this light transmitted through an optical system and falling on a film rotating in exact synchronism with the film at the



RECEIVING END APPARATUS, SHOWING LIGHT VALVE AND OBSERVATION MICROSCOPE



**HARRY B. THAYER, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD,
AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.**

(A Telephotograph (reduced one-half without retouching) sent April 4, 1925, from San Francisco to New York. Note in the accompanying illustration the magnified view of the eye in the picture above)

transmitting end, will vary in proportion to the lights and shades of the original picture. The path of the point or beam thus traced in its long spiral, when the film is developed, will vary in degree so as to reproduce the original picture, being built up of lines of varying intensity as shown in the illustration, which shows magnified the eye in the accompanying portrait.

In order that the light and shade as traced out on the receiving film shall reproduce the copy accurately, it is essential that the cylinders at the two stations shall rotate at the same speed. This speed is regulated by means of impulse motors controlled by electrically operated tuning forks. Two phonic wheel motors are controlled at either end by the same fork, the appropriate impulses being sent over the circuit so that absolute synchronism between stations is established. These impulses are in the form of what are known as carrier currents, for a modern telephone circuit permits several channels of com-

munication to be maintained over a single conductor. These carrier currents with different frequencies are developed from vacuum tube oscillators. The current used for the synchronizing pulses has a frequency of approximately 500 cycles per second. On the other hand, a higher frequency carrier current is used for the pictures, about 1300 cycles per second being employed.

The apparatus, along with its circuits, must be maintained in perfect adjustment, and is so accurate that even colored pictures have been transmitted where three photographs, each taken through a different colored screen, are sent, and at the receiving end the three films thus received are reproduced in the form of three halftone plates, which are printed with different inks successively after the fashion of ordinary three-color work.

This transmission method, which in commercial use now is confined exclusively to wire circuits, is also available for radio communication when atmospheric conditions are such that steadiness of transmission and freedom from interference can be assured.

Radio Transmission of Pictures

With success attained in the transmission of pictures over telephone circuits, it was but natural to provide similar methods in connection with radio circuits, particularly as the need for rapid service from country to country and across oceans was even more pressing. Across the Atlantic or Pacific oceans there are no telephone circuits with their recurring loading coils



American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

MAGNIFIED VIEW OF THE EYE IN THE ACCOMPANYING PHOTOGRAPH OF MR. THAYER
(Shows the series of lines of variable intensity which serve to build up the picture)

and carefully adjusted and balanced repeating stations at intervals, and as a result it is necessary to turn to the radio-communication channels as maintained for signal communications. Here a limiting speed of signalling is soon reached, and as a result any picture to be transmitted must first be resolved into elements of black and white or dots, which falling within these limits of transmission obviously will be much coarser than the finer texture of the pictures sent over the telephone circuit already considered, where the higher frequencies can be readily handled. The picture is accordingly analyzed into a series of dots or lines represented by electric current variations which can be impressed on an electric circuit so modulated that they may be communicated to the high-power transmitting apparatus sending the waves across the ocean.

Accordingly, Captain Richard H. Ranger of the Radio Corporation of America, after working for a number of years in this field, particularly in connection with the established radio-transmitting stations sending daily a vast volume of commercial radio-



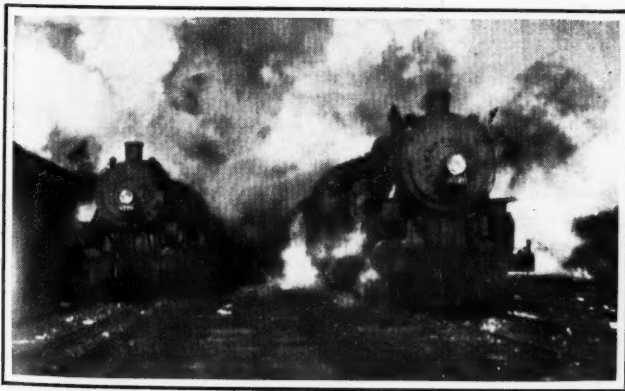
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

TELEPHOTOGRAPH TRANSMITTED AT THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, MARCH 4, 1925

(This picture, which has not been retouched, was printed in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco afternoon newspapers of the same day. It shows President and Mrs. Coolidge and Vice-President and Mrs. Dawes)

grams, developed a method by which, on June 6, 1924, the first photoradiogram, or radio picture, was transmitted from New York by wire line to New Brunswick, N. J., thence by radio to Brentwood, England, thence into London, where it was retransmitted by wire to Carnarvon, Wales, thence to Riverhead, Long Island, and finally back to New York City, where a satisfactory reproduction of the original photo-

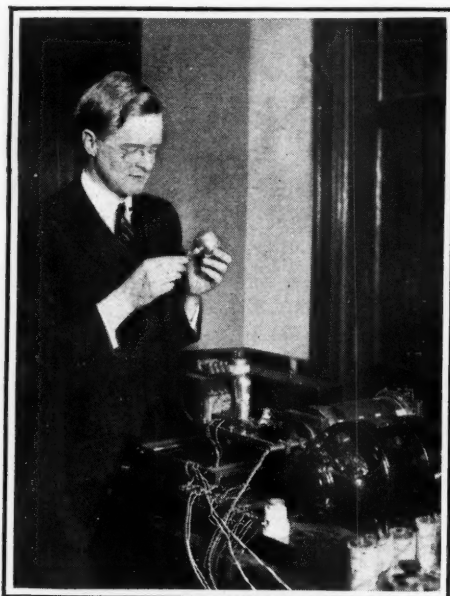
graph was recorded, though in a somewhat coarse form. The success of this test led to the shipment of transmission apparatus to London, and in November, 1924, signals sent over the 220 miles interval to Carnarvon, Wales, actuated the high-control relays of the powerful radio transmitter located there, the signals being picked up in the United States at Riverhead, Long Island, where they were amplified, heterodyned, detected, and transmitted to the New York laboratory as audio



American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

TELEPHOTOGRAPH OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED

(Taken as the train was leaving Chicago, transmitted to New York, and shown in finished form before arrival of train at the latter city)



Radio Corporation of America

CAPTAIN R. H. RANGER, INVENTOR

(Examining photo-electric cell used in the transmission of photoradiograms)

frequency dots and dashes. These tone signals were here amplified, then rectified, and applied to the receiver where the picture was duly taken off. In the spring of 1925 a photo-radiogram transmitter was installed at Honolulu, Hawaii, and on April 29, 1925, pictures were transmitted between that point and New York. Commercial service was inaugurated in May, 1926, between London and New York, and since that time the equipment has been in daily use for press and other matter such as fashions, diagrams, and documents, pictures of the British general strike being sent in considerable numbers.

The present tariff is \$50 for a single picture, and the service requires but twenty minutes from the time an acceptable picture is received until a corresponding plate is delivered. This is now done regularly between London and New York and across the Pacific to Honolulu, with service to Japan under development.

The actual apparatus for transmitting and receiving the photoradiograms is here illustrated and may be explained in outline as follows: The picture, printed matter, or whatever is to be sent, is photographed on an ordinary photographic film, which, after development, is firmly attached by

clips to a glass cylinder. Within this cylinder, light from a special lamp fitted with an incandescent ball of tungsten is focussed on the film by means of a lens system and total reflection prisms. This point of light is thrown by means of a motion picture lens onto the photo-cell which is moved longitudinally up and down the length of the cylinder, which in turn is rotated by a notch, or 1-96 of an inch, and then returned so that the whole picture on the cylinder is thus gradually traversed and built up line by line. The photo-cell's function, of course, is to convert variation of light into electric current. Naturally, this resulting variation in current must be greatly magnified, and for this purpose a series of vacuum-tube amplifiers are used, through which the current is fed into a modulating device, the result of which is that the light action is now interpreted in terms of the action of a relay opening and closing a circuit either on an ordinary telegraph line or a telegraph radio circuit.

In ordinary work this electrical interpretation of the picture is transmitted from



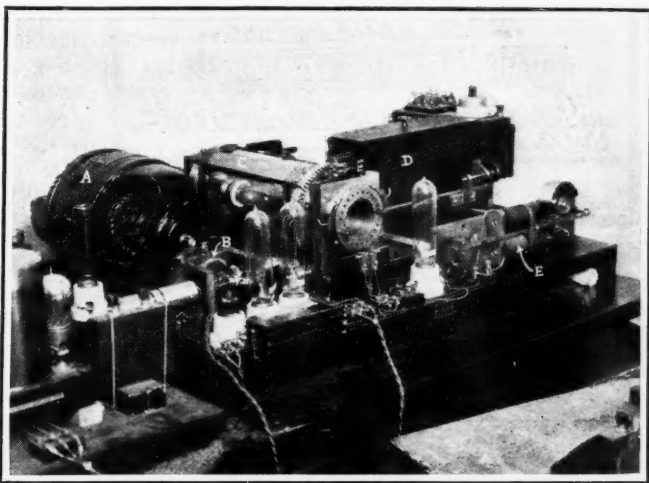
Radio Corporation of America

PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT S. W. STRATTON OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(A specimen of modern radio transmission)

the main commercial offices in London or New York by land wires to the high-power transmitting station where the transatlantic signals or impulses are sent out from an antenna system, the interruptions being essentially similar to those of the dots and dashes of the Morse telegraph code. These traverse their destined journey through space, and at the distant station the impulses corresponding to the picture are received just as a radiogram made up of dots and dashes, but in quite undecipherable form. However, they are passed through a bank of vacuum-tube amplifiers

and reduced to electrical impulses that can be sent over a land wire to the receiving instrument at the main office, where the receiver with a recording cylinder and pen responds to the electrical impulses, and a photographic film and recording device



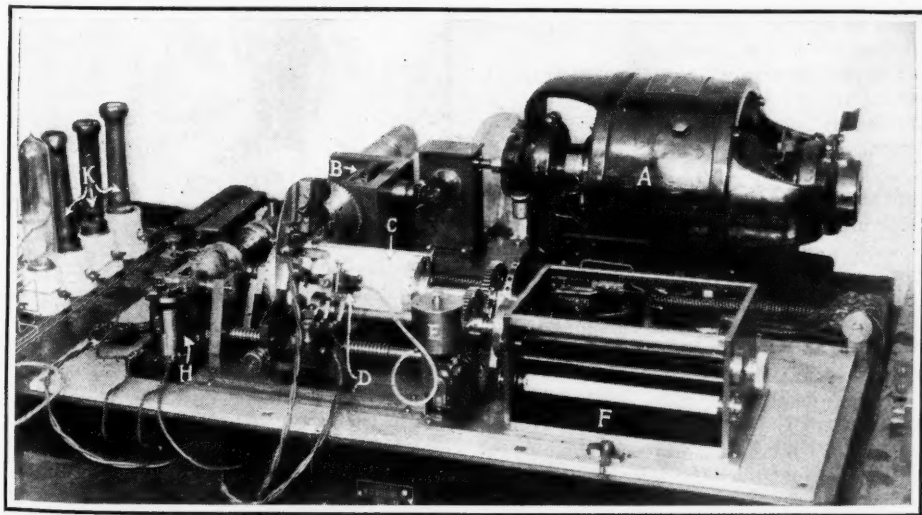
Radio Corporation of America

TRANSMITTING APPARATUS FOR SENDING PHOTORADIOGRAMS

(A) special constant speed motor (A) actuates the gearing (B) which drives the glass cylinder (C) back and forth in front of the photo-cell camera box (D). Magnets (E) advance the camera box (D) down the length of the glass cylinder to cover the complete picture rotating on the cylinder line upon line)

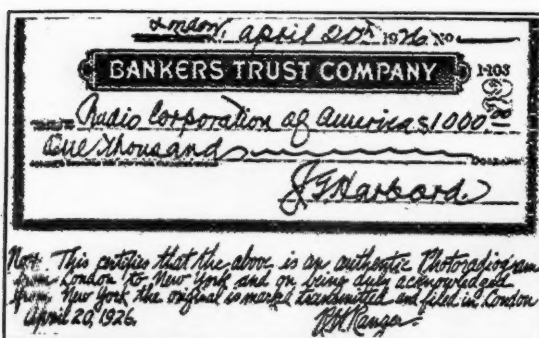
also functions, from which, after development, as many prints as are needed can be made.

It will be apparent that it is absolutely necessary to have the receiving apparatus in perfect synchronism with the sending



RECEIVING APPARATUS FOR RADIO TRANSMISSION OF PICTURES

(Motor (A) operates through gearing (B) to rotate cylinder with recording paper (C). Special fountain pen (D) fed with ink from reservoir (E) is wiggled by the received signal pulses to make a direct record on the paper of the transmitted picture. To the right in a camera box shown open at (F) a photographic record is simultaneously made with a small electric light on a sensitive photographic film. A large tuning fork kept continuously vibrating by electricity holds the motor (A) to a rigorously constant speed. Magnet (H) advances pen support and light to right stroke in time with each reversal of recording cylinder and so the finished picture is built up line upon line. Resistance (K) to left controls current values supplied recorder)



Radio Corporation of America

PHOTORADIOGRAM SENT FROM LONDON TO NEW YORK,

APRIL 20, 1926

(Reproduction reduced from 5 x 7 print)

mechanism, for any lag would result in a blur which would destroy the effect and render the picture unrecognizable. This is accomplished by using special driving motors, shown in the illustration, which are geared respectively to the sending and receiving mechanisms and their cylinders and controlled by tuning forks of constant pitch.

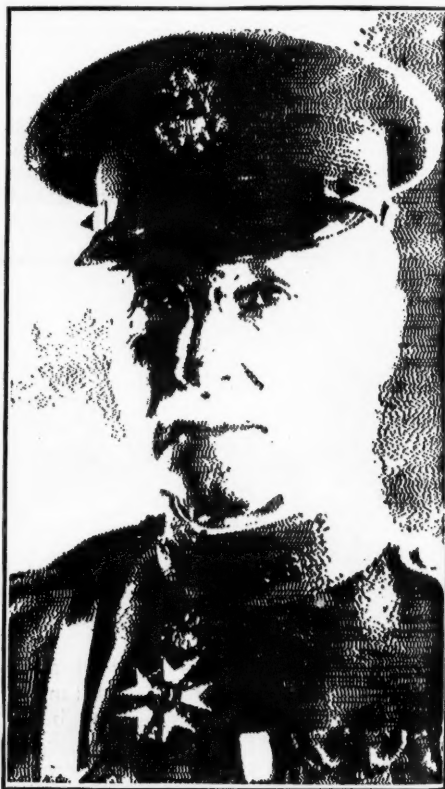
This system is autographic as well as photographic in its record, and the magnets and pen points, provided in duplicate, make an immediate record of the picture, and later the regular sensitized film on which the beam of light of varying intensity has been allowed to fall can be developed.

The present arrangement is to use through special telegraphic relays one of the transmitting stations of the Radio Corporation of America at Rocky Point, Long Island, New Brunswick, N. J., Tuckerton, N. J., and Marion, Mass.; while for reception the receiving station at Riverhead, Long Island, is used and the signals relayed to New York. So large, however, is the amount of ordinary radio traffic that there are not enough free channels from England to the United States to handle the picture transmission business.

Now while the specimens of photographs transmitted by the photoradiogram system may seem coarse and crude in comparison with those sent over the telephone circuits, the conditions under which the system operates must be realized. If we can send by radio a picture 5 x 7 inches, why not a printed page 5 x 7 inches, by a method entirely automatic and in far less time than it would take to telegraph it, not to mention the services of at least one operator

properly to code the message in the familiar dots and dashes, or employ some form of mechanical transmission. So far, no system of facsimile transmission has been able seriously to compete with the Morse signal transmission, but it can be readily seen that once a proper and efficient method of transmitting pictures is developed, the next step is to look upon a printed page, be it English or Chinese, text or cipher, as a picture and secure much speedier transmission than reducing it to a signal code, transmitting and then transcribing into ordinary type characters. Then not only advertising and notices will be sent

long distances all but instantaneously, but complete books with their illustrations available for immediate reproduction.



Radio Corporation of America

REPRODUCTION OF PHOTORADIOGRAM, SLIGHTLY REDUCED, SENT FROM THE PHILIPPINES THROUGH SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK

(The portrait is of General E. M. Lewis, U. S. A.)

FROM GENEVA TO WASHINGTON

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

I. What the League Is Doing

THERE is perhaps no more difficult task than to try to separate the real from the apparent results of the latest meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations. On the surface it must count as a very great success for itself, a restoration in considerable part of the prestige lost in the fiasco of last March. In a very real sense the arrival of Germany as a great power, admitted by unanimous vote, indicates the close not merely of the period of the war, but of the period in which the psychology of war continued to dominate national mentalities. Finally one must recognize in this appearance on the twelfth anniversary of the year of the war, the close of the battle in which Germany actually physically lost the war, the beginning of a new European page of history.

Yet if one must recognize that both as a spectacle and as a date in history the seventh session of the League is in a sense a brilliant episode, none the less it was and remains true that not a few of the most loyal member nations whose interest in the League is both vital and measurably unselfish, and most of the smaller nations for whom the League is not a field for the play of national purposes but the best single guarantee of security, felt and feel that this session marked the opening of a dangerous, perhaps even a reactionary period.

Actually the League found itself, after a brief but not insignificant resistance in March, compelled to accept the bargain made by the great powers for their own interests, with only lip service to the League, to ratify the bestowal of seats within the Council of the League made by interested great powers to necessary smaller powers, not only without previous consent of the League, but against its deepest desire.

What has actually triumphed—at least for the moment—in Geneva has been not the spirit of the League, nor the purpose of the League, but a conception which has always been instinct in the phrase and idea, “the concert of Europe.” The return of Germany did not so much add strength to the League itself as insure that within the League the great powers would henceforth continue their control of Europe as they have carried it on in pre-war times outside the League. In a word, last March represented the desperate if hopeless effort on the part of the smaller nations within the League to prevent the great powers using the League, distributing its important posts, or creating new posts within its organization to pay the costs of their own agreements.

Locarno was certainly a very great step toward peace, in that it witnessed the making of an agreement which promised and still promises to fortify Franco-German adjustment for a long span of years. It was a long step forward toward bestowing upon France the security without which it was impossible to reestablish European stability, security, normality. But Locarno was something else. The League had striven over five years to arrive at the same conclusion: it had expressed its conception in the famous Protocol. Locarno was a substitute for the League's method, made outside Geneva, for which the great powers who had made it rather cavalierly demanded that there should be League ratification.

The original conception of the League was, manifestly, universality; it was to include all nations, with the clear conception that the Assembly should be the governing body, that in the Assembly the small powers by sheer weight of numbers would have the deciding vote. In Wilson's

mind the Council, which was to be in a measure an upper house, was to be administrative rather than controlling. It was to contain representatives of all the great powers, representatives also of the small states, the former to hold their seats permanently, the latter to be allotted seats in something like rotation.

In practice not only has the Council become the dominating body, but it has twice been increased in size by the bestowal of seats upon states which for one reason or another were useful or necessary to the purposes of the great powers. Poland, for example, is to have a seat because Poland assented to Locarno. Spain, because Spanish influence was worth the price to France and Britain. No one questioned that France would cast her vote for Poland so long as Poland was a French ally, or that the transfer of Spain to a permanent or even semi-permanent seat would bring Spanish influence to the side of the great powers.

In process of time there has grown within the League a whole system of League politics revolving both about the cleavage between the small powers and the great, and also between those nations which desired that the League should become something of itself, something of importance and authority independent of the great powers, neither controlled by them when they were agreed nor—as must more frequently happen—paralyzed when they disagreed. As for the great powers, they have steadily pursued the policy of dominating the League through the Council, at the same time increasing the size of the Council to suit their own interests.

You have thus seen a curious situation in which there are now three sets of powers—the great nations, France, Britain, Japan, Italy and now Germany; the smaller powers, which are bound to the larger ones by some form of special bargain, as Poland, Belgium, and the states of the Little Entente are bound to France, as the British dominions and Portugal are bound to England; finally the states like Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, which are on their own, and for reasons of highly enlightened selfishness desire to make the League a reality beyond the control of the great powers.

So far the League has measurably been controlled by the British and the French when they are in agreement, as it has been

in dissension when they could not agree, but it has somehow preserved not so much a reality as a hope of evolution toward independence, toward real internationality.

Assuredly the League acquires a certain new importance and prestige because with the advent of Germany and the acceptance of Locarno it becomes inevitably the center of European diplomatic and political relations. Before Germany came, it remained an association of victors. Its main task, however unwillingly assumed, was to preserve the decisions of the treaty of Versailles and dependent agreements. But with the arrival of Germany it now becomes in a real sense a pan-European conclave, and this character is certain to be enhanced by the inevitable coming of Russia sooner or later.

For a long time foreign ministers of the great nations will come here to Geneva at least annually to discuss matters of importance. No one can fairly exaggerate the importance to Europe of having such a place, the value which will belong to these meetings of public men who have never before since the collapse of the post-Napoleonic system had any compelling reason for personal contact. Since the journalists will follow the statesmen, Geneva is destined more and more to be what it has already become in no small measure—a European meeting ground.

Statesmen and journalists in increasing number, Europeans interested in public questions, together with vast armies of specialists summoned to attend some examination of a problem of international importance, will henceforth meet here. They will meet in an atmosphere which, however strange and at times fantastic, makes international contacts easiest.

Europe is finding Geneva not alone a place to become reacquainted after enforced separations of the war and post-war periods, but also a place where there can be a degree of international association not before possible in Europe. Even on the recent important occasion the proceedings of the League were really not nearly so great a magnet to European journalists as the certainty of contacts with statesmen and men of their own profession from every European nation. It is true in the main that the hordes of visiting Americans coming here as they would flock to any center of attraction, most but not all curiosity seekers, a small but imposing

minority made up of League enthusiasts, pacifists, internationalists, professors—one must say it—cranks, fanatics, have added a discordant and on the whole a disturbing element, if only because they encumbered hotels, crowded streets and made all circumstances of business difficult if not impossible.

But this sightseeing, purely American touch has been in the main exotic, has made the lives of those officials charged with distributing the few available seats a nightmare. It has provoked certain irritation but it has been otherwise without significance, and has only emphasized the paradox that the nation most resolutely opposed to entrance into the League should supply almost all the audience.

If the League of Nations had served no other purpose, achieved nothing save what is expressed in this—that it has become a European meeting place—I do not think it could be argued that as a European institution it has not already justified its existence. Even in the rising tide of the great powers to predominance it still supplies the small powers with something of infinite value not before or otherwise obtainable. The influence of the small powers in shaping policies, controlling, or directing, is slight where the large powers are concerned, but the small powers have the right now to be heard, the right to appear and to speak, not to the League but to the world. The world, or that world which counts for them—namely, Europe—is present to hear through the press of all nations.

There remains, however, the great question to which no answer has even been sketched yet, namely, apart from providing a place and reason for invaluable contacts between the press and governments of the European nations, can the League acquire any real authority, any moral influence, over these governments and public opinions?

For France, Britain or Italy, for Germany to-morrow, the League is not a sovereign body, it is an instrumentality to be manipulated to serve national interests which may be at stake. Thus, in the last analysis, the League is a battleground of conflicting diplomatic and political purposes.

In the present instance the machinery of the League has been disorganized, the character of the Council made over, the prestige of the League momentarily shaken to obtain the ratification of a bargain made between France, Germany and Britain,

with Italian assent, outside the League altogether. Spain and Brazil have quit and gone home because they could not obtain for themselves the price of a vote favorable to the admission of Germany as a member of the Council to which she is entitled by virtue of being a great power. Poland, on the other hand, by bending her will to that of the great powers, has obtained a semi-permanent seat to which certainly she had no peculiar claim other than that of having accepted advice from the interested great powers.

The Locarno pact has been introduced into the League party platform by a bargain transaction, a trading compromise; but a significant circumstance which the episode has disclosed is the extent to which the League is itself in all essential details controlled from without.

The American visitor who by a happy chance gets a ticket of admission to the gallery looks in wondering approval on the spectacle of the roll call of the nations, hears with enthusiasm the stirring speeches about League idealism. But what he does not recognize is that in reality he is seeing the voting, not of nations but of groups; he is seeing the last public chapter of history which has been made behind closed doors, between foreign offices, he is seeing a bargain ratified after the interests—the selfish interests—of the great powers have been satisfied, and the small powers whose support is required have obtained their "pourboire." The relation of France to the Little Entente, of Poland to France, all the realities of European politics, national and international, which are known to all European observers, escape his notice. He goes away having accepted at face value something which has far different implications.

The utter, complete, and for the time being final, collapse of the disarmament conference held under the auspices of the League is perhaps a clear evidence of the reality as contrasted with the appearance of League influence. In conference there was nothing representing the League, there were only representatives of various nations which had selfish, peculiarly personal views on the subject. The disarmament plan came to nothing, could come to nothing, for precisely this fact.

Before Germany entered the League it was clear that as an agency of the victorious powers alone it could not have even

European scope. To get Germany in, it was necessary to uncover an almost fantastic amount of what we are accustomed to call the methods and measures of "old-fashioned diplomacy." In reality, the great powers which defeated Germany first made a bargain with her for European reorganization, then they thrust this bargain down the mouth of the protesting League. In March the League resisted, in September it surrendered to the steam roller. But one must see losses as well as gains in the result achieved.

In view of what has lately happened is there a new reason for American entrance? I cannot see it. The League now becomes instantly the center of a vast number of European disputes, disputes over the Saar, over Rhineland occupation, over the Danzig corridor, Austrian union with Germany, over the claims of both Italy and Germany for colonies, over the rights of protection of heaven alone knows how many minorities. It is the battle ground of rival Italian and French political campaigns for the Danubian and Mediterranean areas. It is the scene of the certain struggle of Germany to regain in Europe a position commensurate with her real greatness, not certainly by war but by diplomacy.

With all these questions which are to be the main problems of the League for the next decade, what conceivable concern have we? They will be settled by bargains, by trading within and without the League. They do not involve questions of war and peace because there is no will for war in Europe. But if we enter them we shall certainly find very shortly that the result will be the arrival of reasons why we should undertake European responsibilities and resign European claims, or we shall invite the same sort of flaming hostility Wilson drew when he intervened against the Italian leaders in the matter of Fiume.

In my judgment, Geneva's European "show" is destined to become more and more so. It may well become the center of pan-Europeanism, which is, to say the least, nascent. It is bound to expand in importance as a meeting place for a long time. But more definitively than ever before, it has this year taken a European turning, as I have tried to make clear, set its face rather backward to the older conception of the "concert of Europe" of Bismarckian days than forward toward anything which was even remotely instinct in Wilson's conception or the American conception of the League of Nations.

II. The Tiger's Word

Last month, apropos of the general European resentment of American debt policy, I discussed at some length the whole question of Europe's feeling toward the United States. My article had gone to the printer before there was any general American reaction to the passionate words of protest addressed by the former French Prime Minister, M. Clemenceau, to President Coolidge. The American comment which followed seemed to me to miss one very essential point—the underlying and controlling emotion of the "Tiger" himself.

Why should Clemenceau have written: "France is not for sale?" Why should he have added the bitter words: "France was free when we inherited her. She shall be free when we leave her?" What has the freedom of France to do with the terms of a debt settlement, and how will the liberty of France be impaired if we decline to concede that if Germany fails to pay reparations France may seek a modification of the terms of the Mellon-Berenger contract?

These were very natural questions, asked by Senator Borah among others with characteristic inflection. And I fear that being unanswered they left the impression that the aged "Tiger" had spoken more in anger than with reason, and that the whole episode was no more than another evidence of the inability of the French mind to grasp a simple business proposal together with a certain irritation at the tone of other things said in the letter.

Yet it seems to me that this dismissal of the "Tiger's" comment would be unfortunately summary. For in reality there was instinct in the letter; there was disclosed, in the spirit which moved M. Clemenceau to break the self-imposed silence of many years, a key to the real reasons for French and for European resentment of American policy and dislike of the United States.

If one makes the bald assertion that millions of otherwise intelligent Europeans seriously believe that behind the American policy in the matter of the debts, behind

American policy in all our relations with Europe, there is a distinct, deliberate, and conscious purpose to dominate Europe, the statement would be generally received on this side of the Atlantic as reckless and a little absurd. Yet in my judgment not only does this sentiment exist in Europe but also M. Clemenceau's letter to President Coolidge had its origin in the fact that the "Tiger" himself so interprets American policy.

If you read European newspapers and magazines, particularly those published on the Continent, with any degree of care, you will perceive the growing emphasis of American imperialism. Millions of people are reading and hearing daily that it is the deliberate purpose of the American people to exploit the vast financial power which came to us following the war to control not alone the commercial but the political lives of other countries. "We are being enslaved; Europe is coming to be no more than an American fief." This is the burden of the complaint, and nowhere does it find expression more frequently than in France.

How shall one explain this sentiment? It is simple and easy to say that from time immemorial the debtor has hated the creditor, the poor man out of his misery has looked with envy upon his more fortunate neighbor. It is easy to adopt a measure of becoming humility and ascribe to the bad manners and arrogance of certain traveling Americans the real reasons for European resentment. But neither of these circumstances would explain the fact, and I believe it to be true that many Europeans—and by no means the least intelligent—read into American policy the deliberate purpose of domination and see dollar imperialism going hand in hand with dollar diplomacy.

There is, I believe, another explanation. There is a cause far more serious than the debt question or the manners of American tourists. It lies, in my judgment, in the fundamental fact that for eight years we have in increasing measure insisted upon the political as contrasted with the merely commercial character of the debt. We have affirmed that the fact that we were owed money which our debtors could not or would not pay us, gave us certain rights over our debtors.

To take the case of France: How often have our public men and certain of our newspapers and magazines proclaimed the

doctrine that because the French owed us money, and did not pay, we had the right to insist that they reduce the armies which they maintained for their own defense, that they should be required to abandon Syria or Morocco, indeed that they should be forced to cede to us Martinique and Guadeloupe, St. Pierre and Miquelon? Only the other day a Methodist Bishop advanced the notion that we should make no debt concessions of any sort until the Europeans went "bone-dry," with the obvious inference that when they gave up alcohol they would have money to pay us.

It is perfectly true that no representative of our Government has ever officially proposed to France that in lieu of debt payment France should reduce her army in accordance with schedules furnished from Washington. But Senators in Congress have advocated the use of the debt to coerce the French into adopting our notions of their requirements in the matter of self-defense. And in the same way other Senators have suggested that something like half a million French citizens in the Caribbean, who are utterly French and have been for centuries, should be handed over to us in return for the money lent to France in a war against a common foe.

Any one who has been in France much in the past five years can testify to the extent the French people have been made aware, through their public prints, of the apparent desire of the people of the United States to interfere with their liberty of action in matters which constitute the first rights of free people. Not all but much of our press and many of our public men have undertaken to admonish the French on their habits, their methods; to suggest that the way to get easier money terms was to accept American ideas about armies, navies, colonies, alcohol.

But it is not only France which has endured this constant stream of authoritative counsel. I shall not soon forget the passionate resentment of an eminent Italian diplomat, who said to me in Rome last spring: "How is it that when you have made us agree to pay what I do not believe we can pay, extorted the last cent under the principle of capacity to pay, that your Senate, some of your Senators, oppose the Volpi-Mellon contract because we have a dictator? Does the fact that we owe you money allow you to dictate the color of the coat we wear?"

If the United States were what it was before the war, a remote country, owing Europe money rather than being owed, little concerned with foreign affairs and having no real power in the premises, European resentment against the traditional explosions of American nationalism, against the denunciations of effete monarchs and crumbling dynasties, would awaken no resentment and few echoes. We were entitled, after all, to think what we pleased about Europe; and Europe could repay the service by thinking as it chose of us.

But the world has so changed that we have now become, without any very definite purpose, the financial masters of the world. European nations must have our loans or they may sink into bankruptcy and chaos. But in addition to imposing what appears to Europe to be extortionate terms for the lending of the money, all our public opinion seems to be tending toward the conviction that we can impose our political and other views upon the nations of Europe.

And from that it is only a step to the notion that we are undertaking to use our financial power to coerce Europe, to bend Europe to our will. Nor is it a much longer step to the belief that the end we have in view is primarily materialistic, that we are seeking dollar domination of the world, that in assailing France because she has an army, Italy because she has a dictator, even Russia because she has a Soviet, we are really seeking to break down existing systems because they happen to be inimical to our interests.

The suggestion of one American newspaper of great circulation that there should be a new adjustment with Britain over the debts, which should lead to the amalgamation of Canada with the United States in return for cancellation or approximate cancellation of the war debt, awakens no great echo in the United States because the people are not imbued with any aspiration to annex Canada or invade British sovereignty. But it has a profound reverberation in Britain, where the growing economic and even social intimacy between the great Dominion and the United States awakens anxieties which are the more acute because of the character of the recent political campaign in the Dominion.

The American is out to get Canada, to get the French West Indies; he is thinking of using the debt to provide a means for a vast imperialistic adventure—so not a few Europeans conclude. He desires to disarm France that she may be totally helpless in the face of his purposes, to take her territory, mortgage her future, keep her for two generations bound in the slavery of the debt agreement—thus the Frenchman concludes. Borah would disarm Europe, the Methodist Bishop would prohibitionize it, the Coolidge Administration with its debt settlements would enslave it. All this seems the merest moonshine to the average American. But it is not moonshine beside the banks of the Thames, the Seine, the Spree, or the Tiber.

It is not moonshine to a mind like that of Georges Clemenceau, a mind which has a certain European importance just as his voice commands a universal audience.

III. Consequences of Our Debt Policy

If there is danger of a European coalition against us—political or economic, or both—it is not because of the debt question pure and simple. Far more is it the result of the definite campaign, which began with President Wilson and has continued ever since, to reform Europe in accordance with American conceptions of right and justice. I am perfectly aware that, in the main, that campaign in the United States has been missionary and altruistic.

Nevertheless it became dangerous the moment we entered upon our new rôle in the world. It became easily susceptible of the accusation that behind the seeming

moral purpose there was hidden a financial if not a political purpose. The moment that certain elements in our public life, in Congress and in the press, undertook to suggest that the fact of the debts might be used to coerce nations, the fat was in the fire; because a very real materialistic element was introduced. We gave Europe the Dawes Plan; but to Europe to-day it means nothing more than the clever fashion in which we reduced German reparations to a low level, thus improving our German market, but at the same time maintained them at a point high enough to cover most of what Europe owed us!

In the matter of disarmament, does any one in Europe really believe that our objective was or is sincere and unselfish? No! Because Europe points out that while French armies and navies and expenditures have fallen largely since 1914, ours have increased enormously. The object of that crusade was to compel France to spend the money marked for defense in paying our debts. We had also the purpose to weaken France so that she would be helpless in the presence of our will. This is a general French, even European view.

But there is still another consideration which is coming to count more than all else. As our loans flow to Europe, there is a growing fear lest we shall make them the basis of control of the industrial and economic life of countries which owe us both war debts and peace debts, both public and private debts. In some rather vague fashion it is feared that we are slowly but surely buying our way into complete control of the older Continent.

In something of the manner in which the Middle West used to, and does even to this day, talk about the mysterious domination of Wall Street and the financial agencies, European peoples, and particularly the French, are beginning to speak of that mysterious and pervasive influence of capital. Finance, with its headquarters in New York and a certain branch agency in London, is gaining control step by step of all the principal bases of European life.

The thing is partly psychological. Europe has had financial power for several centuries. Increasingly this power has been exercised for political ends. There is a fixed European tradition that nations which have money to lend, only or mainly lend the money with political objectives in mind. Did Britain lend money in Egypt, France in Morocco, Germany in Turkey, two decades ago, there was no mistaking everywhere that while the lenders expected to be paid, the Governments were watching the investment, were in fact permitting and directing it to the end that national purpose might be served.

The nation which borrowed money was, generally speaking, a weak state which was obliged to part with a certain amount of its liberty along with other considerations to get the cash. Regions and countries marked out for the expansion of European states, for colonial or other development, were watered by loans as a preparation for the

political harvest. What more natural, more inevitable, than that Europe, with this tradition, should now—when dependent upon American finance for necessary funds—see in all American action the reproduction of its own nineteenth century operations?

If Europe collectively, under the debt settlements, is to be bound to pay America \$400,000,000 annually for two generations, this very fact to the European mind suggests a relationship which did exist between Turkey and Europe in the last century. The suspicion would be there if never from our side of the Atlantic came a single suggestion which could be tortured into political significance. But, as I have said, there has been and there continues to be a stream of advice, coupled with the frequent intimation that we have power to require because we have the money to lend or withhold.

When Europe lent the Sultan of Turkey vast sums, the lending nations felt themselves warranted in interfering in the domestic affairs of the Turk; and the Turk, because of his necessities, had to endure it. When Senator Borah answers M. Clemenceau's letter with the public statement that if France wants cancellation she should abandon her military policies, her alliances which are the foundation of her own conception of her security, he is using the language which the Quai d'Orsay and Downing Street used to Turkey in the old days.

A nation is not free when it lies in the power of any other nation to influence its decisions in the vital questions of its existence. France is not free if her debts to the United States give the American Government a warrant to modify French policies. True, our Government has not recently undertaken such a course, although Mr. Wilson at Paris unmistakably did. But there is the precedent of what Mr. Wilson attempted, and there is the daily accumulation of unofficial proposals on the part of the American press and certain American public men.

When Clemenceau said, "France is not for sale; we inherited her free and we shall leave her independent," it was just this form of vassalage which he had in mind and against which he protested. He believes, countless Frenchmen believe, that the terms of the Mellon-Berenger agreement are impossible of fulfilment; but once signed they would be an obligation, and failure to

fulfil would give us a new basis for interference in France.

Clemenceau by his interference postponed, if he did not prevent, the ratification of the Mellon-Berenger contract, because in his heart he believed that to sign it was to sign away the essential liberty of France, to give another country a right to interfere in French affairs. Millions of Frenchmen believe the same thing. It may be a foolish and even fantastic conception, but it is a real conception on which policy is based and because of which the action of representatives of France is restricted.

When President Wilson was negotiating at Paris, after the war, one constant and insistent demand of his fellow countrymen was that he should sign nothing and do nothing to impair not American freedom, but the Monroe Doctrine. There is at least an analogy between American sentiment at that time and French now. We stood against anything which should impair our right to prevent European interference, not in our domestic affairs, not in our national life, but in our hemisphere.

The reason that the "Tiger's" words thrilled France—although certain papers, individuals, and political groups who oppose him and nourish grudges criticized them—was that he spoke out what was in the minds of Frenchmen, and his words had the appeal for them of a declaration of independence. When he had spoken, Poincaré, who seems to have been wavering, perceived that he must postpone the ratification and compromise by the appointment of a commission.

But the whole episode, the words of Clemenceau and their consequences, must be appreciated on this side of the Atlantic. They demonstrate that one consequence of our debt policy has been to create the notion, in the nation by tradition most friendly of all European States to us, that we are seeking by the exploitation of our financial power to reduce not one but all European countries to a condition of financial and then political vassalage. Dollar imperialism has come to have a meaning in Europe as real as German militarism two decades ago, a meaning also but little less sinister.

And this has happened, if I may venture the explanation, largely because of a lack of psychology in our foreign affairs. The British are making the French pay just as much, proportionately; they are asking an

equal amount from the Italians; but all through the negotiations they have steadily had regard for the sentiment of the debtor nations. They have perceived that concessions were necessary, concessions to a public sentiment as aroused as their own. Above all, never for a single moment have the British failed to perceive that the war debts constitute a problem which was political long before it was commercial and can never be reached by the commercial avenue alone.

Britain has conducted its negotiations through the Foreign Office at all times, wholly alive to the situation in Paris, in Rome, on the Continent generally, possessed of sufficient prestige to swing Parliament into line by the mere statement that the steps taken were expedient. Our negotiations have been conducted by a commission, dominated by members of Congress and concerned primarily not with the European situation but the American, and incapable of making essential concessions because of fear of Congress itself. Our State Department has had as little to do with the debt negotiations as, for example, the Department of Commerce.

In the end, although we have given as generous money terms as Britain, we have become the target of a whole continent. We have given basis for the Europe-wide suspicion that we are seeking to control Europe, to invade liberties of other nations, to restrict sovereignty, to interfere and to control. And this new and patently dangerous European sentiment, suspicion, apprehension has found ultimate expression from the lips of the man who saved France from German victory in 1917-18 and speaks now in a fashion to suggest that he regards his country's liberty and safety as again in danger.

And to imagine that Clemenceau's utterance merely or mainly, or even in the smallest degree, represents an effort to evade payment of a debt, because payment itself would be difficult or unpleasant, is to make a fatal mistake; for if money were all, Clemenceau would never have broken his silence. Politicians might intrigue, taxpayers might whine, but neither would affect the "Tiger." He has spoken because he believes the liberty of France is at stake; and his belief, now transmitted to millions whose suspicions were already awake, has served to crystallize a national opinion which it will prove difficult to modify.

PILSUDSKI IN POLAND

BY A POLISH STATESMAN

Some readers will perhaps recall that the Pilsudski coup of last spring awakened world-wide apprehensions which were in part echoed in comment in this magazine. The suspicion of the old Marshal, born of his record in peace and war, was such as to awaken grave apprehensions in many European capitals and to constitute a real menace to world confidence in the State.

After several months the dangers seem largely to have been without warrant. If Pilsudski continues the power behind the throne in the case of the Bartel Cabinet, nevertheless, not only has there been no indication of any purpose to engage in wild adventures either against Germany or Russia, but there have been many evidences of a peaceful spirit; and the program of the Foreign Minister, M. Zaleskie, as advertised to the world, and as followed by the Polish Government, has been eminently reassuring.

On the whole, economic conditions in the Polish Republic have been improving, partly as a result of the British coal strike which relieved the depression in the Upper Silesian coal fields. If these conditions still remain difficult, they are frankly less dangerous. On the whole, the Polish Parliament before it finally adjourned gave clear evidence of a purpose to recover much of its influence lost following the coup.

In view of all these facts, it is perhaps worth while to present here a brief statement of the facts of the Polish situation as seen by one of the most eminent Polish citizens, who has sent this comment from Europe. At the least it gives a conservative and coherent view of one of the most obscure and puzzling situations in Europe and in a country which is condemned to play a very important rôle in European affairs for a long time to come.

—FRANK H. SIMONDS

AT THE outset of Mr. Simonds' article in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for July, he rightly stressed the series of difficulties, both internal and external, through which my country has passed since the World War, and in doing this he explained to his readers the political, social, and economic reasons mainly responsible for creating in Poland a situation which naturally led up to the fateful events of last May.

I should like to remind Americans that in working out her constitution, Poland, imbued with democratic ideals, bearing in mind the dangers of the class politics and "liberum veto" system which had proved to be her undoing before the partitions, appears to have gone to the opposite extreme in trying to vest Parliament with an exaggerated degree of sovereignty and an excess of power equivalent to granting to the legislature executive powers which ought to be vested in the Government.

Twenty Groups in the Parliament

Endowed with such supreme powers, while being deprived of parliamentary experience and influence by strong partisan feeling, the Diet was bound to paralyze the Government and at times made the normal transaction of state business almost impossible. As a natural reaction of having been deprived of political freedom for over a century, the nation took up politics with a vigor which resulted in a fractional splitting-

up of social and political programs and the creation of numerous parties.

This gave a very complicated aspect to Parliament, wherein there exist at present twenty groups, composed, respectively, of from 3 to 100 deputies. As a result, Poland could only have coalition cabinets or cabinets composed of non-parliamentarians or officials. In the case of non-parliamentary cabinets, these were easily forced to resign as soon as they attempted to disregard the whims of the incidental parliamentary majority on whose sufferance they depended. As regards coalition governments, these also were shortlived on account of continuous party and personal bargaining and too great a dependence on the support of small groups who made up their fleeting majority.

As frequently occurred, pressing budget or other administrative measures suggested by the various governments would be held up and defeated by individual parties who took advantage of the urgency of such measures to attempt to bargain, in exchange for a favorable vote, concessions of a partisan or personal nature.

The continuation of such a state of things was most undesirable and some drastic reform became urgent. This could only take one of two forms: (1) the dissolution of the Diet and new elections based on a revised electoral system, calculated to bring about a regrouping of parties in the future

parliament and a reduction in their number;
 (2) an extension of the power of the executive which could be used in times of necessity to bring pressure to bear upon the recalcitrant Diet and force through urgent matters of state.

Why Force Was Used

Considering that, in accordance with the Polish constitution, Parliament alone has the power to decide on its dissolution, it was most unlikely that the former alternative should be carried through. The numerous small parties, apprehensive as regards their future existence, were sufficiently strong to oppose such a measure.

There remained the second alternative, which likewise required the action of the Diet to bring it about. It will be readily understood that the Diet was not likely to take up any initiative to curb its own powers by increasing those of the President.

The situation in Poland up to the 12th of May, 1926, can briefly be summed up as reflecting an acute crisis of the Polish parliamentary system. In addition to this, a severe financial and economic crisis, unemployment, general dissatisfaction, and the refusal of the Socialists to support the Government on account of a program of cuts in the budget, the introduction of which would cause an increase in unemployment, contributed in bringing about an "impasse."

The Witos Government, lacking Socialist support in Parliament, backed by the moral authority of President Wojciechowski, attempted to carry through the same budget policy which had caused the fall of its predecessors.

The above-mentioned facts, coupled with severe economic depression, are in themselves sufficient to explain the impulse on the part of a considerable section of the population to use force as the sole means of overthrowing the existing unsatisfactory state of things.

There was, however, one other feature which has to be taken into account when analyzing the situation. I refer to the situation in the Polish Army. It must be borne in mind that at the end of the war this army consisted of four distinct units:

- (a) The nucleus of the army formed and trained in Poland by Pilsudski during the earlier part of the war and later interned by the Germans in concentration camps on its refusal to swear allegiance to Germany;
- (b) The Polish Army representing the

units which had been active as part of the Russian Army;

(c) The Polish Army composed of units which had been part of the German and Austrian armies;

(d) The Haller Army composed of American Poles.

It must be obvious that these different units, under command of Polish generals and officers belonging to four distinct military systems, presented serious difficulties to those whose task it was to carry through the requisite unification of the forces and to evolve a national military system.

Pilsudski a Popular Leader

On their return to Poland after the war, these units found Marshal Pilsudski installed not only as a popular military leader but also as Chief of the State.

It is all to the credit of the patriotic feelings of these various Polish Army units and their leaders that the spirit of each and all of them was that of determined patriotism and strict discipline, of readiness to defend the country, and of respect for the institutions of reborn Poland.

If there were frictions or difficulties within the newly constituted army, these were entirely confined to differences of opinion regarding military and administrative or technical staff systems.

I wish to emphasize that the Polish Army has been kept free from political tendencies and has always presented a united front.

In the recent events which took place in Poland, the army was also free from any political aims, and it was entirely a matter of the popularity of Marshal Pilsudski which caused a certain contingent of the army to rally to his order.

As will doubtless be recalled, Marshal Pilsudski refused to stand for the presidency of Poland at the time of the first constitutional elections, because he had from the outset unavailingly opposed the idea of the separation of presidential and supreme military power, which, however, was carried in the Constitution. He was always a frank exponent of increased power of the President, having adopted the ideology of the American Constitution in this respect.

Being the idol of a considerable part of the army, a critic of the parliamentary situation in Poland, and a supporter of the principle of increased power of the President, it seems natural that the very numerous partisans of an upheaval intended to

reorganize by force what seemed to be impossible to reform by normal methods, appealed to Marshal Pilsudski to take the leadership of that movement.

Marshal Pilsudski could have refused to accept this grave responsibility. It is a moot question whether his refusal at that stage of the movement would have caused the unrest to subside or would have resulted in bringing the high pressure of feeling to overflow in the shape of a disorganized revolution wherein the very foundations of constitutional and legal government might have been wrecked. This menace must have been present in the mind of Pilsudski when he decided to assume leadership.

Sustained by a Nation

To the most severe critics of his action it must be evident that, conducted as it was by Marshal Pilsudski, the movement was not planned or carried out as an attempt at anarchy or overthrow of the fundamentals of the Polish constitution, that it was never allowed to degenerate into a disorderly revolution, that it lasted only four days, in which time order and constitutional government were restored. It must be emphasized that, contrary to all expectation, Pilsudski refused the presidency, that he did not assume the rôle of dictator, that he did not institute martial law, and that he kept within his hands only as much effective power as was necessary to impress Parliament and satisfy his partisans that he was in control of the situation.

Surely the fact that the events were so rapidly liquidated without upsetting the equilibrium of the entire nation, and the fact that a local upheaval in Warsaw sufficed to carry through the aims of Pilsudski and his adherents, go to prove that these aims were popular among a majority of the population, and that the former Government appeared to lack the support of the majority.

In any case, one has to come to the conclusion that the "Pilsudski coup" was a popular move and, as was proved almost at once by the peaceful elections of the new President, by the acceptance of the new political conditions by the chief opponents of Pilsudski, that, although the methods adopted by Pilsudski were open to severe criticism, the aims which he pursued were almost unanimously popular.

In viewing the present situation as impartially as possible, I do not think that it presents an element of danger. Marshal Pilsudski's program of constitutional reforms has been submitted in a normal constitutional way to Parliament by the present Government, and it is being debated in committee without any undue pressure being brought to bear.

A Program of Peace and Reform

The present Polish Government has undertaken the task of administration in a most normal and peaceful way. No drastic reforms, no radical motions, are being introduced, and the very composition of the Government, as well as the personality of the newly elected President of Poland, appear to warrant that the program is, above all, one of peace and efficient reform.

The financial situation is being handled with great energy. One of the first moves of the new Government was to confirm the appointment of the American mission of experts under Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer, of Princeton, to work out on the spot a comprehensive financial and economic policy for Poland. This mission is at present at work in Poland.

The statement that Poland is now condemned to domestic anarchy, which must again tempt her neighbors, does not appear to me to be a fair illustration of the situation in Poland. In fact, I submit that my country is entirely free from domestic anarchy and that under the impulse given to Parliament by the present Government, party feeling has, if anything, become less pronounced, and a tendency toward collaboration is apparent. The only opposition which the Government at the present moment encounters in its work toward constitutional reform comes from ultra-radical and communist sources. In my opinion, the difficulty which foreign students of politics have in gauging the personality of Pilsudski lies in the fact that he appears to them to be a mystery man, planning vast programs of conquest, and, above all things, with an insatiable desire for power. This is not a correct reading of Marshal Pilsudski.

His frequent refusals of supreme power ought to be sufficient proof to the contrary. As regards his alleged militarist and imperialist aims, Pilsudski could never enlist the support of the nation for any such aims, for Poland's national policy is one of peace.

BOXING FOR A MILLION DOLLARS

BY GRANTLAND RICE

THIRTY or forty years ago one might have seen a flying caravan casting furtive glances on its way in the general direction of the sheriff or some other active agency of the law. This caravan may have been headed in the direction of a barge hidden up some river. Or it may have been looking for an unknown and unguarded hamlet off the beaten path.

On its way it might have stopped in any open saloon, to get any alcoholic refreshment it may have desired, in a complete legal fashion. For those were the days when saloons were legal and wide open, and when racetrack gambling was also as legal as reading a book or smoking a cigar.

The caravan referred to included two prize fighters—possibly champion and challenger—with promoters, managers, and seconds, trying to put on a fight against the direct ruling of the law. For thirty years ago boxing or prize-fighting was illegal in almost every State in the Union where the saloon and racetrack gambling were both a part of the normal code.

The social or the moral change which takes place in a community or a nation is beyond understanding. In 1887 John L. Sullivan could get a drink legally in any spot he wanted one, and John L. Sullivan could stop off at any racetrack and make

his bet. But when he wanted to meet Jake Kilrain in battle, John L. Sullivan, pursued by various sheriffs and marshals had to fly from State to State until the caravan finally stopped at Fitchburg, Mississippi. There Sullivan and Kilrain, hidden from the hunting eye of any sheriff, fought most of the afternoon before Sullivan won.

To-day the saloon is supposed to be closed. Legally at least it is out of existence, however much it may flourish in spite of the law. In the same way bookmaking is tolerated in almost no State in the Union although the *paris mutuel* machine is allowed in Maryland, Kentucky, Florida, and possibly one other State.

But with the taboo put upon the saloon and the bookmaker, boxing is legal in almost every State in the Union. The sport that was put under the ban of the law has been restored to good standing, while the pastimes of another day and age have been declared illegal acts.

The changes from the championship days of John L. Sullivan and James J. Corbett to the present era have been beyond all belief. Where Sullivan had to evade the law before meeting Kilrain, and where Corbett and Fitzsimmons were chased from State to State before they finally stopped at Carson City, Nevada, consider the latest heavyweight championship



JOHN L. SULLIVAN

(Heavyweight boxing champion of the world until 1892)

battle between Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney.

This contest was first officially welcomed by the Governor of Pennsylvania and by the Mayor of Philadelphia. It was made part of the big Sesqui-centennial program celebrating the 150th anniversary of American independence. When the two fighters arrived in Philadelphia on their way to Pennsylvania or New Jersey training camps, they were met by reception committees that included the leading citizens, political and social, of the State and the city. There was the music of bands and the toasts of welcoming luncheons and dinners.

And when Mr. Tex Rickard opened his ticket sale there were requests from leading citizens all over the country—Governors and Senators, bankers, lawyers, doctors, artists, writers, men and women, from almost every walk of life.

Where thirty years ago this great crowd could have walked into a legal saloon wide open, it now had to find a "bootlegger" or a "blind tiger." Where thirty years ago it could have gone to any racetrack and made a bet with any bookmaker, it now must make only an oral or a written wager where no money changes hands—until some time later on. But this crowd can at last see a boxing match or a prize fight in almost any State in the Union, governed by boxing commissions appointed directly by the Governor of each State.

There has been another great change. Where Sullivan fought Kilrain for something like seventy rounds for a purse of \$5000, Jack Dempsey meets Gene Tunney in ten rounds where the champion's share is over \$700,000, more money than Sullivan and Corbett and Jeffries received from all the ring battles they ever fought. It is almost impossible to imagine the great gap,

in a financial and a crowd manner, between the old and the new.

Sullivan and Kilrain at Fitchburg, Miss., Corbett and Fitzsimmons at Carson City, Nev., form one picture. The other is shown where Dempsey met Carpentier at Boyles Thirty Acres, New Jersey, before 80,000 who had paid \$1,600,000 to see a four-round performance; or where 80,000 paid over \$1,000,000 to see Dempsey and Firpo in a two-round performance; or where 100,000 spectators paid over \$1,500,000 to see Dempsey and Tunney meet at Philadelphia.

Where boxing formerly was illegal and a hunted thing in sport, it has now become the greatest of all the shows and the most appealing of all the spectacles in the game.

The tide shifts of boxing have been a curious phenomenon. Something like thirty years ago the Horton Law made boxing legal in New York until a series of fakes killed the game. At the same time boxing was legal for a brief period in Chicago, when fakes again ended its career. For a long time California was about the only State left where boxing bouts could be held under the protective covering of the law itself.

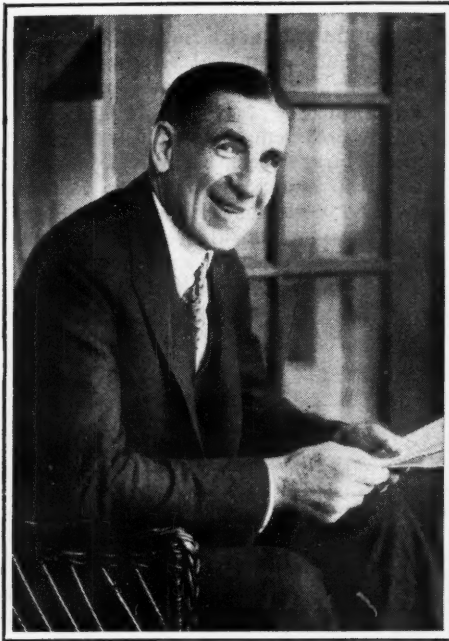
And then, as prohibition came on and racetrack betting was stopped in nearly every State, boxing began to make slow headway back. The Walker Law was finally passed in New York, where fifteen-round contests were allowed under the direction of a State Boxing Commission. And about the time boxing came back to New York it was thrown out of California and finally started again with only four-round contests allowed.

The big boom in boxing came from the war. Thousands of service men were taught in many camps by trained instructors, and the game received a new and greater growth. Shortly after the war



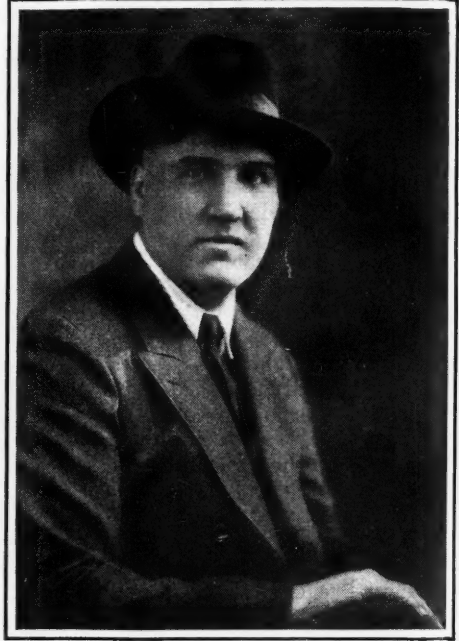
JACK DEMPSEY

(Who became heavyweight champion of the world in 1919)



JAMES J. CORBETT

(Who defeated Sullivan and held the championship from 1892 to 1897)



JESS WILLARD

(Champion from 1915, defeating Jack Johnson, until 1919)

ended there were boxing commissions directing the game in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Tennessee, California, and a dozen other States, as pugilism began to flourish in an amazing fashion.

Illinois was the last stronghold against the new growth. A boxing bill might have been passed by the Illinois legislature two years ago if a charity contest had not been turned into a heavy benefit for the boxers with charity left to pay the bills. But in spite of that set-back Illinois, with Chicago as the main boxing center, swung into line a few months ago, opening up another rich field for promoters and boxers.

The Financial Reward

Probably few appreciated just what the financial possibilities were until one Luis Angel Firpo, a crude giant from the Argentine, came to New York and with almost no skill used a hard-hitting right hand and great ring courage to collect something like half a million dollars in two years. Firpo, who knew almost nothing about boxing, received more money from one fight than John L. Sullivan ever drew for a dozen of his most important contests.

In addition to the Firpo affair a number of remarkable financial episodes soon took place. There was the case of Young Stribling of Georgia who, while still a schoolboy, was engaged in nearly two hundred fights and collecting as he went along something between \$300,000 and \$500,000. The spectacle of a schoolboy gathering in nearly half a million between peeks into histories and grammars and mathematical treatises was a new turn. About the same time an ex-amateur wrestler named Paul Berlenbach climbed down from the taxicab seat where he had been engaged professionally to put on the padded leather. In the last two years the ex-taxi driver has also collected close to a half-million dollars, with big purses still to come. He received over \$100,000 for one fight in the light-heavyweight division.

Characteristics of Former Champions

No wonder surviving old-timers such as Jim Corbett, Peter Maher, Tom Sharkey, and others look upon the new turn with melancholy eyes. They had helped to plant the seed for the golden harvest; but others, often second and third raters, had come on later to do the reaping.

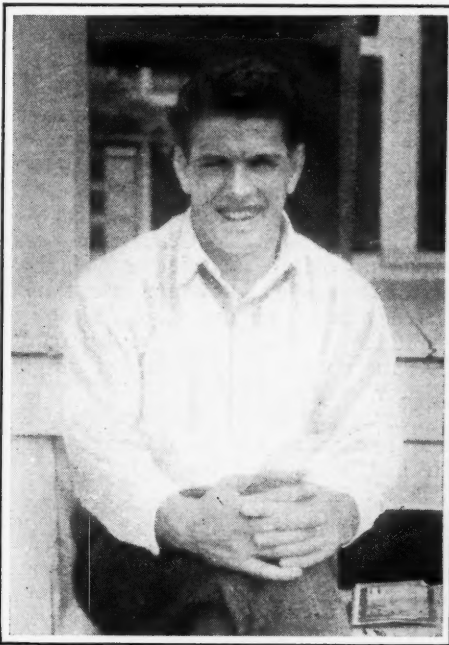
The change in boxing itself has been slight. John L. Sullivan, champion over thirty years ago, was much like the Dempsey of to-day, a hard two-handed hitter who came tearing at his opponent, winning by hard hitting and sheer ring spirit.

After Sullivan, Jim Corbett introduced the art of boxing skill, and there has been no one since among the heavyweights who could equal Corbett's speed and boxing art. There has been no one since with greater ring science.

Jeffries followed Jim Corbett, to win largely by sheer bulk, strength and durability. Jeffries later developed into a great fighter, but he was still a raw product when he reached the top.

Jack Johnson, the Negro heavyweight, was the first to show in this division the value of a great defense. Johnson was one of the cleverest boxers who ever crawled through the ropes, and it took a master to even hit him once in a vital spot.

Then came Willard, the mountain man, who had little but size and strength. Standing over 6 feet 6, and weighing 250 pounds, he had fair boxing skill and a good



GENE TUNNEY

(World War veteran, idol of the Marines, who fought Dempsey for the championship at Philadelphia on September 23)

uppercut but his main asset was height, size, and strength.

Dempsey's Career

It remained for Jack Dempsey to go back to the elemental period of John L. Sullivan and to reach the top with just three qualities for ring greatness—speed of foot, terrific hitting with both hands, and unusual ring spirit. It took Dempsey, weighing 187 pounds, just three rounds to end the career of Willard, the giant, who was sixty or seventy pounds heavier. Dempsey up through the Firpo contest proved that the main art of pugilistic war was to crowd in close at top speed and then hammer with two iron fists until his opponent fell.

Practically discarding the use of any defense, he put the entire burden on attack, and his whirlwind style caught popular fancy to such an extent that three of his contests drew in over a million dollars each at the gate. In fact, the Carpentier, Firpo, and Tunney contests drew approximately \$4,000,000, which was quite enough to prove to the old-timer fighter and promoter that the miracle was never out of



JAMES J. JEFFRIES

(Champion from 1899, by defeat of Fitzsimmons, until 1906)

reach and the fantastic might be just around the next corner of the street.

Tunney, the Scholar

The last championship contest between Gene Tunney and Jack Dempsey shows what the development of modern boxing has come to. When the training camps were opened most of the boxing writers were astonished to find that Gene Tunney was apparently quite as much interested in literature as he was in his own professional work. One day he was discovered with a copy of the Rubaiyat during a resting period; on the next there was a copy of Samuel Butler's "The Way of All Flesh."

Tunney's personality has been one of the most remarkable features of the new game. He had just started boxing in Greenwich Village when the war broke, and he enlisted in the Marine Corps. He then won the light-heavyweight championship of the A. E. F., and came back seven years ago with his ambition fixed to become heavy-weight champion of the world. For several years he never broke training for a day, living a clean, wholesome life largely in the open, ready at almost any moment to enter the ring. Tunney was a big advance in

many ways over anything the boxing game has known. Even his ability to use words ranging from three to five syllables was something of a new turn for a heavyweight challenger.

Jack Dempsey, also carrying an attractive personality, was an entirely different type. Dempsey started as a hobo and a fighter for food, for a place to sleep and for a bite to eat. But as he advanced in his profession he had about him an air of quiet dignity and a certain courtesy of manner that was bound to attract. Those who had seen him only in the ring looked upon him as a cave man. But those who knew him outside of the ring knew in him a certain personal attractiveness of manner, a certain magnetism, which made him many friends.

No one, for example, has ever heard Dempsey boast about beating an opponent or predict any knockout. His usual reply to such a question has always been: "I don't know how it will end. I'll do my stuff."

Both Tunney and Dempsey have personalities that attract all those who meet them outside of their profession, a profession which in Dempsey's case has left him with \$2,000,000 after a seven-year reign.



GENE TUNNEY AND JACK DEMPSEY, AT A CONFERENCE
BEFORE THEIR BOXING CONTEST ON SEPTEMBER 23

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

How the World Is Feeding Itself

EIGHT years after the Armistice the process of recovery from the war is still regarded as uncompleted. In the matter of food resources this is especially true. Dr. Alonzo Englebert Taylor, Director of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, contributes to *Foreign Affairs* (New York) a comprehensive survey of the war injuries and post-war recoveries in the production of foodstuffs. His conclusion is that the processes of production have made, relatively, more rapid progress towards recovery than the processes of commerce. In his definition of food resources, Dr. Taylor includes not only the goods themselves but the services of commerce and distribution through which these goods are made available for consumption.

Considering the situation of the working forces of agriculture, before and since the war, Dr. Taylor maintains that in many countries outside of Europe and the United States those forces have been relatively increased. This increase, however, has not all gone to the production of foods and feeding stuffs. Part of it has found expression in out-turn of industrial materials. Outside of Europe, the increase of population has probably compensated for the losses affecting agricultural working forces in the world at large. Europe suffers from the abnormal distribution of farm energy because it is more important to Europe to have foodstuffs raised at home than in distant parts of the world.

In most countries, farm labor wages are high compared with the pre-war level, but stand lower than urban wages. Farm workers consider the wages as low in purchasing power, but to land owners they seem high in terms of farm prices of agricultural products.

In Europe itself there was great injury to soils during the war. This came about

by the disruption of rotation, lack of chemical fertilizers, sub-normal cultivation, the running down of drainage systems, infestation with weeds, and in some regions through abandonment. These injuries have not yet been entirely made good.

As to chemical fertilizers, the world is in a better position than before the war. With the perfection of the Haber method for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, the development of the phosphate deposits in northern Africa, and the testing out of potash deposits elsewhere, the resources of these fertilizers have been greatly enlarged. Production and distribution will be expanded as a result of the Franco-German potash agreement; yet, up to the present time, crop yields have suffered from the lack of fertilizers. Dr. Taylor finds that the cereal crops have been nearly restored to pre-war normal conditions, the remaining abnormalities being due to economic rather than to agricultural limitations. With the exception of horses, it seems fair to conclude that the war losses in live stock have been made good. Dr. Taylor summarizes his findings in regard to Europe:

It is approximately correct to state that the food supply of the world has been practically restored, in terms of calories. The distribution, however, is abnormal, in that there is diminished production in Europe and Russia and expanded production in outlying areas of both the northern and southern hemispheres. As a result, there has been increased ocean tonnage of foodstuffs, partly for the purpose of making up the deficit in the domestic supply of Europe and partly for the purpose of making good the lapse of Russia. If Europe and Russia are restored to the relative pre-war outturn of agricultural produce, the agricultural outturn of the world may be somewhat in excess of the per capita level of 1914. Until then the dietary of Europe may be expected to remain more vegetarian and lower in animal products than before the war; neither the agriculture, the food supply nor the industry of Europe can be expected to recover until Russia is restored to her position in reciprocal production and consumption.

President Eliot as Builder at Harvard

THE death of Dr. Charles William Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, on August 22, at the age of ninety-two, was followed by the publication of thousands of tributes in the press of this and other lands. The staff of this magazine was interested in going to its old files to find what had been said about President Eliot while he was active in the administration at Harvard University.

Seven years before Dr. Eliot's retirement from the Harvard presidency, in 1909, after forty years service, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS published a survey of his administration, from the pen of the late George Perry Morris.

Commenting on the fact that shortly after his graduation from Harvard in 1853 the youthful Charles William Eliot was offered a salary of \$5,000 a year as treasurer of a large cotton-manufacturing establishment at Lowell, Mass., Mr. Morris is tempted to suggest that if that offer (large for the times and for one so young) had been accepted, the subsequent history of Harvard University and of higher education in the United States might have been very different from what it actually has been during the past seventy years.

But the youth had ancestors and kinsfolk who were friends of and exponents of learning, as well as ancestors who were successful merchants. Several of them had been clergymen; not a few had been donors to Harvard; all had been lovers of the humanities. His father, Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, had been the patron of fine music in Boston, and friend of the discharged prisoner when discharged prisoners had fewer friends even than they have to-day. Both his uncles, after whom he was named, and his father had studied theology; and his only living son, Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, well maintains the family tradition and spirit to-day. Service of humanity through the ministry of a learned profession, therefore, was an ideal present in the home in which the youth was simply, piously, and nobly reared. Hence it is not altogether surprising that he chose the profession of educator and not the calling of treasurer of a cotton mill.

The young scientist had some illuminating experiences in his early days as administrator:

No sooner was he elected—in May, 1869—and inaugurated—in October—than the work of construction and coordination at Harvard began. For it is as a constructor—not, as is popularly supposed, as an iconoclast and destroyer—that President

Eliot rightly says he cares to be (and surely will be) remembered. Departments of the university like the Medical School, independent of the university in matters too vital to be tolerated longer, were soon brought into proper relations to the governing body. The Law School was revitalized, and a dean—Prof. C. C. Langdell—chosen who, in due time, radically altered its mode of teaching and studying law, and who has lived to see the school take first rank. Later, the Divinity School was approached in the constructive spirit, and transformed from a sectarian training school for the clergy of the Unitarian denomination to a school of theology where representatives of many sects both teach and study. Its standards of admission were raised; its degrees were made honorable, because representative of proven scholarship; and its status as a part of the university was bettered greatly.

So far from being content to know only the life of the college proper, and to preside over its faculty meetings, the new president was prompt in assuming the right to preside over the faculty meetings of the various professional schools, and at once asserted prerogatives never claimed before. It was not presumption; it was only common sense. He was president of Harvard University—not president of Harvard College, and president and unifying factor in the university he would be.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, then on the Faculty of the Medical School, in a letter to Motley, the historian, described the sensation which this attitude of the new president made at the time. He wrote, in 1871:

"Our new president has turned the whole university over like a flapjack. There never was such a *bouleversement* as that in our Medical Faculty. . . . It is so curious to see a young man like Eliot, with an organizing brain, a firm will, a grave, calm, dignified presence, taking the ribbons of our classical coach-and-six, feeling the horses' mouths; putting a check on this one's capers, and touching that one with a lash, turning up everywhere in every faculty (I belong to three), on every public occasion, at every dinner *orné*, and taking it all as naturally as if he had been born president."

In an earlier letter Dr. Holmes had written, along the same line:

"I can not help being amused at some of the scenes we have in our Medical Faculty—this cool, grave, young man proposing, in the calmest way, to turn everything topsy-turvy."

"How is it, I should like to ask," said one of our number the other evening, 'that this Faculty has gone on for eighty years managing its own affairs, and doing it well—how is it that we have been going on so well in the same orderly path for eighty years, and now, within three or four months, it is proposed to change all our modes of carrying on the school; it seems very extraordinary, and I should like to know how it happens?'"

"I can answer Dr. —'s question very easily," said the bland, grave young man; 'there is a new president.' The tranquil assurance of this answer had an effect such as I hardly ever knew produced by the most eloquent sentences I ever heard."

Personalities About Political Persons

A WOMAN mayor who is rapidly "cleaning up" a city, a Democratic boss who has entered himself in the senatorial race on a "wet" rather than a party ticket, and a governor who is affectionately called "Al" by millions and is spoken of for President; these three widely different political powers are each interpreted to the public in so-called personal articles in *The Woman Citizen*, *Century* and *Scribner's*, respectively.

First, Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, recently elected Mayor of Seattle. "And why not?" is the response of citizens of that flourishing city to the surprise, curiosity or sympathy of the outsider who does not know her. So writes Blanche Brace in the *Woman Citizen* (New York) for September. Mrs. Landes, whose husband is Dean of the School of Science of the University of Washington, came into her position by no other means than her own earnest efforts on behalf of the city, she continues. From influential membership on the Mayor's Unemployment Committee, she was elected to the City Council, and during the term of Mayor Brown, was made its President. So it came about that in his absence she was Acting Mayor for one week. At this time Seattle was a "wide-open" town. The police were not only slack in law-enforcement, but were leagued with the law-breakers. During that one short week, the Acting Mayor earned the name Big Bertha among bootleggers and criminals; she made unbelievable strides toward restoring law and order. The people of Seattle were not unappreciative. At the next election, she became Mayor by a larger majority than any in the political history of the city.

Mrs. Landes is fifty-eight, a handsome, well-dressed woman "who looks exactly like a Boston clubwoman and mother of a family, if you know the type." She has two grown children, and she sees that her husband's socks are darned along with governing the city.

"Being a good Mayor isn't a matter of sex," she told the author, "but a matter of the enforcement of the law."



MAYOR LANDES OF
SEATTLE

James Kerney contributes a personal portrait of Governor Al Smith to *Scribner's* (New York) for September. He approves thoroughly of Governor Smith and records with enthusiasm his rise from assistant at the Fulton Fish Market to Assemblyman, to sheriff of New York County, to President of the Board of Aldermen, and to three terms as Governor, during which time innumerable reforms in State administration and laws have come about. Mr. Kerney recounts a wealth of incident and quotes from a number of the Governor's speeches, past and present, which show his extraordinary knowledge of State problems, his power as a debater and his clear and forceful oratory. His early training has given him an understanding of the hardships and horrors of life in the slums. He is a born Progressive, and an intense democrat, with unswerving faith in the people. He is a keen and well-trained politician, but he has never been known, says Mr. Kerney, to fill an important political post with any but a fit occupant.

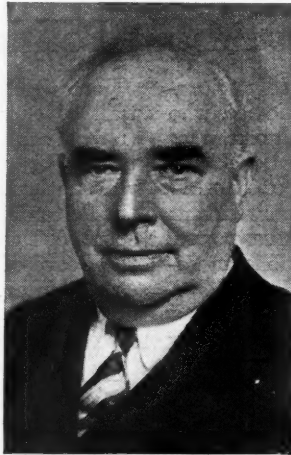
One of his earliest moves was the divorce of the State Highways from politics. During the two years when he was not in office contact with business men and business problems rounded out his equipment for dealing with the State's millions.

Genial, fun-loving, witty, and easy-going, Al Smith is every inch the governor. He has a deep respect for the office he holds and a profound sense of the obligations it imposes. Dignity and responsibility never leave him. He never forgets he is governor and has a sensitive appreciation of what is fitting for him to do or not to do. In office he has grown not only in wisdom but in personal popularity.

The business man knows that Governor Smith will protect him as far as justice and the good of the State will allow, and the men, women, and children of the State know he cares for even the least of them and that for their sakes he wants to make good his ambition to show that an East Side boy can be an intelligent and a good governor. "I'll put all the strength, all the ability, all the power I possess into that."

Brennan of Illinois to-day stands out as the biggest man in the machinery of the Democratic party, a conversationalist and a poker player whose energies when not

devoted to national affairs, have been spent in bringing respectability to Chicago Democracy. Brennan, says Parke Brown in the *Century* (New York) for September, "hates to see a good hand misplayed." For that reason, we are told, he is running for Senator on a moderately "wet" ticket, which he feels is so popular an issue that partisan politics will go down before it. "He looks upon his candidacy as a referendum," says Mr. Browne, and expects that it will have national effect. Like Smith, Brennan made his way up through the



HON. THOMAS BRENNAN OF ILLINOIS

political machinery from the bottom, first coming into national prominence in 1912, when he was instrumental in bringing the Illinois votes to Wilson. Since then, mayoralty and judicial battles, as well as a series of national combats, concluding with his engineering of the Democratic National Convention of 1924, have gone to strengthen his position. He has a reputation for frankness and good nature, for great common-sense, and for being above any thought of pecuniary gain. Above all he is a politician, interested in every political fight, however small.

The Inter-Allied Debts

ARGUMENTS for the cancellation of the debts due the United States from her associates in the Great War are forcibly presented by the Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet, in *Trade Winds*, a monthly periodical published by the Union Trust Company of Cleveland.

Mr. Baker regards our debt settlement with Great Britain as peculiarly unfortunate since it set a precedent that cannot be followed with regard to any other country, none of our debtors being "even remotely able to settle on such terms." As the case appears to Mr. Baker, we are compelled by the very harshness of our exaction from England to seem hard-hearted in our demands on other nations. We cannot permit too great a difference between the terms conceded by England and those to which we must consent when proposed by other nations. More than this, says Mr. Baker, England is our friend:

Proud and powerful as we are, her policy and her friendship have protected us during the long years of our experiment in democracy from the days when her statesmen welcomed the birth of our independence in the halls of her parliament, through the establishment of the Monroe Doctrine and down to the time when, in Manila Bay, her battleships stood cleared for action between us and the German fleet which was ready to prevent Dewey's success. We owe her nothing in dollars for this but it is to our interest, as a civilized people, that England should be strong enough to continue the mission which has

placed her as guardian on every savage frontier throughout the world and made her weight felt in the counsels of nations for order and peace with justice in international affairs. For this reason it was bad policy for us to permit England to assume the burden involved in our settlement, and the dollars she pays will be dearly bought if they prolong by a day the recovery of England and her colonies from the sacrifices they made in the World War.

As to the argument that the European nations are maintaining huge armaments and that all the money we take from them is so much saved from war preparations, Mr. Baker declares that the reasoning is unsound and that even if it were sound we have no right to make such an argument. There are two ways in which international security will be maintained in Europe. It will be done either by force or by the moral equivalent of force. So far the United States has declined to make any contribution to the moral equivalent as represented by the counsels of the League of Nations and it is not right to question the resort to force by other nations. We are simply not in a position to criticize European countries for spending money to protect themselves against aggression.

Going back to the war situation of 1917, Mr. Baker reminds us that when we entered the war the condition in Europe was a military stalemate, a political draw, and an economic crisis of unparalleled proportions.

In July 1918, a year and four months after we entered the war, our troops began to take an effective military part in the struggle. During that period the British, French, Italians and Belgians, wasted and devastated by the struggle from 1914, continued to hold the lines while we drilled and got ready behind them. Much of the money we supplied was for the purpose of making that possible. It took the place of our army which was not ready. So far as the actual expenditures by our debtors are concerned, each one spent more than it borrowed from us in purely military operations and it is trifling to inquire whether those expenditures were the particular dollars which they borrowed from us or some other dollars, out of their treasuries, which ours replaced.

Mr. Baker emphasizes the importance of our trade with Europe, which has long been our best customer, consuming of our total exports more than double the amount consumed by any other continent. Since the price of surplus production determines that for the entire product, it is clear that European buying in the world markets is a decisive factor in maintaining the price of our entire home product. Every industry in America, including agriculture, depends for its production on an overseas outlet for our surplus. In other words, there must be people in those lands who not only want our goods, but also have money to pay for them. Mr. Baker argues that our own continued prosperity requires a general rehabilitation and maintenance of world peace.

Secretary Mellon has said some things that support Mr. Baker's position. Before the Senate Committee, in connection with the Italian debt settlement, Mr. Mellon said: "A prosperous Europe would be

worth far more in dollars and cents to the United States than any possible returns from debts." At another time he said: "The business man would prefer making \$100 in his business to being repaid \$5 of a debt."

These debts of European nations can be paid, of course, only in goods or from the

proceeds of the sale of goods. Why then, asks Mr. Baker, should a furore be raised over the fact that we have to look for our rubber supply to British plantations? In conclusion, Mr. Baker says:

If the foregoing observations are sound, the United States is not justified either in morals or in a long view of its own best industrial and commercial interests in adhering to its present policy with regard to the settlement of the inter-allied debts. The time has come when these questions, including the British settlement, ought to be re-opened.

Personally, I believe that a mutual cancellation policy will be wise. Such a policy ought to relieve England, France, Italy, Belgium, and the rest of our war allies both as to their debts

to us and their debts among themselves, and in turn ought to require the release of some part of the burdens imposed upon Germany.

This should be done at a round table, where a representative of the United States should be authorized to speak with authority and to demonstrate to the rest of the world that America's interest is not in dollars but in a reconstructed international order, with as much as possible of the grief of the World War swept into oblivion, and the great industrial nations of the world freed to start afresh with harmony and good will, in fair economic competition and in at least enough political co-operation to preserve peace in the common interest.

A prosperous and peaceful world will supply the best field for American commerce and industry.



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HON. NEWTON BAKER

Public Debts and Private Loans

EUROPE to-day is far better off than she was in 1913, Garet Garrett tells us in the first of a series of articles in the *Saturday Evening Post*. It is comparison with America that gives to Europe her sense of ill-being. For all the economic disaster of the war, the greatest revelation in that field was the revelation of American power. Europe envies and fears this wealth, but she would not have it done away.

Self-determination as the perfect political formula, a world made safe for democracy, the coming of eternal peace, of a new faith among her neighbors—all these are being seen for the delusions they are. Fabulous sums are being spent on the army establishments of Europe; they are opening one another's mail again. Even the delusion that defeated Germany would pay great sums in reparations is beginning to die. The

futility of lending the debtor money with which to pay is being brought home to Americans. Out of her own resources, Germany has as yet paid nothing.

Impoverishment of Europe is the last great delusion. Her power of reconstruction has equalled that of her destructive power, says Mr. Garrett. Barring only Russia, everywhere in Europe works of wealth and recreation as well as the obliteration of the marks of war, abound.

Industrial power is greater than ever, and with it, improved conditions of labor, along with which goes a higher standard of living. The International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations, the Report of the British Board of Trade are two of Mr. Garrett's authorities. Yet in order that economic Europe be set on her feet, and that the credit of Europe be restored, enormous sums of American capital are required.

We have two gilded doors facing Europe. Out of the first (Treasury of the United States) Europe has had more than \$10,000,000,000. Out of the other she has already \$5,000,000,000, or \$6,000,000,000 more and is continuing to take. . . . The two doors are not competitive. . . . The anxiety of the United States Treasury is to get some of it back; the anxiety of Wall Street is to increase American investments abroad. There is an understanding between them. . . .

The Wall Street door is closed until some arrangement is made about paying the Government.

As an answer to all internal complaints Europe is turning to that old trick of statesmanship, says Mr. Garrett: pointing to an enemy on the horizon, to distract attention from internal dilemmas.

Here, says the author, are real facts:

Item: The United States Treasury settles with Great Britain for eighty cents on the dollar, and then Wall Street puts at the disposal of the Bank of England \$300,000,000 of gold, without which Great Britain would have been unable to restore the pound sterling to a gold basis. Also since 1920 Wall Street has loaned nearly \$100,000,000 to members of the British Empire, exclusive of Canada.

Item: The United States Treasury settles with Poland for eighty cents on the dollar, and Wall Street immediately lends her \$35,000,000, in addition to an earlier post-war loan of \$20,000,000.

Item: The United States Treasury settles with Belgium for forty-five cents on the dollar, and Wall Street, on Belgium's official promise to settle, lends her beforehand \$50,000,000, having already loaned her, since 1920, \$160,000,000.

Item: The United States Treasury settles with Italy for twenty-five cents on the dollar, and immediately Wall Street lends her \$100,000,000, and that is enough to make her payments to the United States Treasury for eleven years.

For the wise and cautious investor, the possibilities of losing these loans are not great.

Science of the Month

DURING the late summer season, spanned approximately by this issue of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, a number of interesting scientific articles and important scientific gatherings have been of popular interest. Lately the laity of the country has learned to watch for the reports of the Williamstown Institute of Politics discussions, covering as they do a wide range of vital subjects. The rôle of chemistry in world affairs was a prime topic of this season, for which authorities from all over the world were gathered. Findings about synthetic materials, foods and the like, about new energy from the sun or from atoms were presented. The coming of a synthetic era was repeatedly promised. At Philadelphia the American Chemical Society met, and the speech of its president, promising new sources of energy that would revolutionize life, was of headline interest throughout the country. Almost equal attention was aroused by the discussions at

the Oxford meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. At Ithaca, the International Congress of Plant Sciences announced astounding advances in our knowledge and control of plant life. The statements that bacteria change from one sort to another, and that plants have circulatory systems, were perhaps the most novel and arresting. Weekly in the New York *Herald-Tribune*, W. W. Luytens of the Harvard Observatory, one of many similar writers, presents astronomical and general science subjects for a wide circle of non-technical readers. Almost daily new and fascinating discoveries are made of Maya ruins, of prehistoric fossils. Discussions of the future of the radio are assuming national importance. Medical science is equally busy and equally in the public eye. It has indeed become as necessary to know about all these things as to know something about the worlds of business, art, or literature.

Beyond the Milky Way

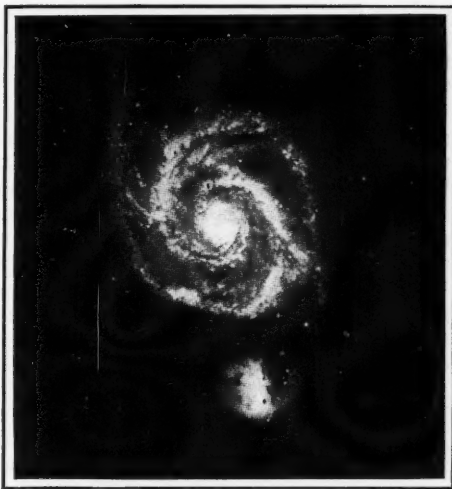
In *Scribner's* (New York) for September George Ellery Hale, author of "The New Heavens," and other books and articles, writes about spiral nebulae. Nebulae are gaseous masses appearing in certain portions of the heavens. Their spiral nature was first determined by Lord Ross in 1845, although their existence has been known since man first started to study the skies. It was at first supposed that spiral nebulae could be reduced to stars, but the idea was abandoned definitely when their gaseous composition was established. Nebulae are either Galactic (of our own universe) or else they wing their way about other stellar systems, some far larger than our own, and containing billions of stars. Galactic nebulae are concentrated in the milky way.

Some nebulae are of considerable size; that of Andromeda has a diameter equal to six times that of the moon. Their velocity is unbelievably great even when measured in light years, and light travels 186,000 feet a second. It should become possible, through the advanced telescopes and through the aid of photography, to learn every step in the development of the nebulae. That they may play an important part in the solution of the question of the constitution of matter, and that they may be the sources of Millikan's new cosmic rays, are points discussed by Mr. Hale.

Improving the Cure for Diabetes

Current History (New York) notes as an outstanding feature of recent scientific progress the work of Dr. John J. Abel of Johns Hopkins in reducing insulin, the glandular extract developed by Banting and Best as a treatment for diabetes, to a purity so great that crystals may be obtained. The discovery of insulin, even in a state far from chemically pure, has brought health, happiness, and longer lives to hundreds.

Beginning with the ordinary insulin used in medicine, Dr. Abel and his associates passed it through a series of precipitations and solutions until minute shining crystals of pure insulin were obtained. Months of work have resulted in the preparation of only a few hundred milligrams of the precious stuff, so arduous is the process of purification. The pure crystalline insulin is one hundred times as potent as the ordinary solution. One-fiftieth of a milli-



PHOTOGRAPH OF A SPIRAL NEBULA

(Made at Mount Wilson Observatory by Humason with the 100-inch Hooker telescope)

gram will so reduce the blood-sugar content in a rabbit's veins as to throw it into convulsions.

After a compound has been obtained in its pure, or crystalline, form the next step is the analysis of the crystals, with a view to synthetic manufacture. In this case the problem is a difficult one, and will, according to Dr. Abel, cover a period of years. The synthesis may be impossible with our present knowledge.

Réaumur, a Great Scientist

A short sketch of the life and work of René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur, inventor of the thermometer, discoverer of the art of steel making, the founder of ethology and of Behaviorism, appears among the science notes in the September *Forum* (New York). Huxley considered this man the equal, and the only equal, of Aristotle and Darwin, yet he is one of science's least known idols. Professor Wheeler, one of the world's leading authorities on ants, considers him the greatest entomologist before Forel. This was one of many preoccupations, of a variety unknown in this day of specialization. In 1711 we find him busy with rope-making. In 1712 his researches established the iron and steel industries of France, and he was responsible for the first researches on porcelain. Next he wrote a book on spiders, worked with artificial incubation and preservation of eggs, the manufacture

of false pearls, and of real ones in oysters. He also found a mollusk dye of great richness and established the fact that corals are not plants but animals.

He brought out the thermometer in 1731, and for this he is best known in the field of physics. About this time he kept a kite in his rooms for observation. He filled the stomach of his unusual pet with iron tubes and so made discoveries about digestion upon which modern medicine is largely based. After the kite succumbed he continued work on sheep and dogs. He was the first to study the enzymes from the digestive juices outside the body. In 1752 he showed that the process of life have a definite optimum temperature. In his study of insects, Réaumur was interested primarily in their habits and behavior, and was therefore the first working Behaviorist.

Dr. J. McKeen Cattell is the editor of the scholarly but non-technical *Scientific Monthly* (New York) which presents material in a dozen different fields in every issue. A

discussion of the difficulties of making synthetic rubber and the methods of obtaining natural rubber appears in the September issue for those whom reports of the Williamstown discussion on the subject have interested. Dr. Edwin Slosson, who has probably done more to popularize science for the present generation than any other writer, reports the discovery of Dr. Gaston Ramon of the Pasteur Institute, famous for his diphtheria antitoxin, of a tetanus serum. At the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, New York University, students first receive a grounding in mathematics, mechanics, and engineering, advancing to the construction of actual models that are tried out in a wind tunnel that provides accurate basis for prediction as to the behavior of the craft in air. A War Department Aviation unit at the university provides actual experience in flying. This is an important instance of the cooperation which can exist between the University and systems of national defense.

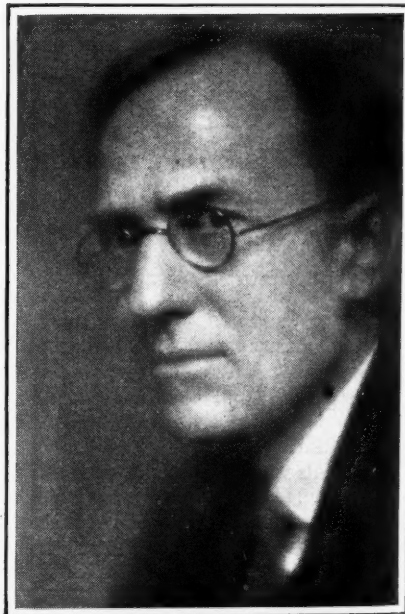
Two Foremost Men of Letters

Stuart P. Sherman

FOLLOWING his sudden death on August 23 a score of appreciations of Stuart Pratt Sherman have borne unanimous testimony to his unique and important position as critic and interpreter of modern American literature. "His voice, though listened to from the time it first began to speak out, had only well begun to say what was in the man to be said," writes Carl Van Doren in the New York *Herald-Tribune* "Books" which Mr. Sherman edited.

Mr. Sherman's training in scholarship far exceeded in soundness that of most of our critics, past or present. After graduation from Harvard, where he had absorbed the best and rebelled against the evils of Classic scholarship, he became an idealistic college professor in Illinois. At this time he championed the puritan spirit in American life, austere, yet human, avoiding for the most part contemporary writing. But he grew restless, and came to New York to act for two brilliant years, by far his most productive ones, as literary editor of the New York *Herald-Tribune*.

"He produced, week by week, copious, considered and sympathetic literary dis-



Photograph by Pirie MacDonald

STUART PRATT SHERMAN, WHO DIED BY DROWNING ON AUGUST 23

(At the age of 45, Mr. Sherman had become America's leading critic of contemporary literature)

cussions which belong, not in the history of news, but in the history of literature itself," continues Mr. Van Doren. As mediator between radical and conservative, his work cannot be replaced, says the *New Republic* editorially. Having found that he could not measure contemporary literature by any standard but its own, he came in the last two years of his life to make great efforts to understand the best of what the modern spirit was capable. "From a caustic skeptic of contemporary books he became a sympathetic reader willing to learn and to praise. His mind softened and grew flexible. He kept his principles, if he lost his prejudices." Thus the *Saturday Review of Literature* (New York) words the thought expressed in a score of articles and editorials.

"He was well on his way toward an appreciation of the vitality which is in contemporary literature," writes the *Nation* (New York). "That he will never be able to define that vitality is a tragic loss to American letters."

Israel Zangwill

Of a far different nature and position is another in the world of letters who has recently died. Israel Zangwill, one of the undoubted literary geniuses produced by English Jewry, and often called the greatest living Jew, spent a life of controversy and creation. His opinions about America, his support of Zionism, are memorable and perhaps important; his literary output is considered indubitably so. His play "Plaster

Saints" and his novel "Jinny the Carrier" are perhaps his most famous; although the play "The Melting Pot," whose title is said to have staved off American immigration restrictions by many years, is perhaps best known on this side of the Atlantic. Most of his writings are concerned with the problems and lives of the Jews. "He was the chronicler who inscribed, with realism tempered by a poetic and vivid imagination, the flowering of Jewish emancipation in England," writes M. J. Landa in the *Contemporary Review* (London):

His mind worked more revolutions to the minute than that of any man I ever met. Always he sought the center of the maelstrom. His sensitiveness led him into the delusion that he was the victim of some sort of conspiracy. The feeling of unfair depreciation led to his final breakdown. Yet . . . it did not overwhelm his kindness.

Mr. Zangwill was born in 1864. In 1903 he married Edith Ayrton, daughter of the famous Professor W. E. Ayrton, and a talented author in her own right. Practically self-educated, he soon became prominent, and the list of his honorable positions, and of his writings—essays, plays, poems and novels—is a very long one.

"He has left, in good truth, no matter what opposition his frank utterance may have provoked, a world full of lovers," writes the *Boston Transcript*, and continues:

He was witty, he was wise; his heart bled for the miseries not only of the people of his race but for all who were poor and hard-pressed. As a critic and an essayist he was readable not merely for the point, the charm of his words, but for the coolness and the far reach of his thoughts.

The Future of the Philippines

A CLEAR and unbiased statement relating to present conditions in the Philippine Islands is contributed to *Foreign Affairs* (New York) by (Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, and member of the Educational Survey Commission of the Philippines.) Having recently spent some time in the archipelago Professor Duggan, in meeting Filipinos of all vocations, found few who did not favor complete independence of the islands at the earliest possible time. On the other hand, practically all the residents in the Philippines, except the Filipinos themselves, seem to be opposed to independence.

The reasons for this opposition, as expressed to Dr. Duggan, are in the main familiar to our readers and we need not summarize them here. What interested Dr. Duggan was the question whether the accomplishment thus far credited to the Filipinos is enough to justify their request for independence. That accomplishment has indeed been remarkable, as Dr. Duggan points out, but what part is due to the initiative and creative capacity of the Americans and what part may fairly be ascribed to the Filipinos themselves is a matter of doubt. The American opponents of independence hold that the Filipino leaders are really not interested in the welfare of the mass of the

people but merely seeking their own political advancement. There seems to be much to confirm this charge. The history of the islands under the administration of Governor-General Harrison furnishes many illustrations of the alleged incapacity of the Filipino to conduct a sound administration of public affairs. The Philippine National Bank, established in the war period, is credited with saving the sugar situation at that time, which was precarious, but it was done at a fearful cost. Money was loaned without proper security, was loaned to directors of the bank in contravention of its charter and to friends of the directors without any security whatever. The bank went under and its president and several of its directors were sent to prison.

On the other hand, the Government is censured for its failure to render adequate aid to the poor farmers of the country through the Rural Credit Associations. While such associations were organized and received loans from the Government, there is little to show that they offered any considerable help to the farmers in the neighborhoods in which they existed. The local importance of the *cacique*, or local boss, who loans money to the farmers and charges usurious rates, is still maintained. Many of these farmers could not carry on from year to year without the help of the *cacique*. Professor Duggan finds that the Philippine Government was lacking in sound statesmanship in its efforts to help the farmer recover from the depression following the war.

As to the formation of an independent state in the Philippines, Professor Duggan does not think that difficulties of language or religion would prevent the achievement of national unity. But the kind of government we have promised the Philippine people is a democratic state based upon public opinion.

Hardly anyone would maintain that a people half of which is still illiterate, only one-eighth of which understands the language of the government, and which numbers less than two hundred thousand newspaper readers out of a population of eleven millions, can have developed the public opinion necessary for the existence of a really democratic government.

On the whole, Professor Duggan finds, after visiting a number of countries in which various stages of independent self-government have been reached, that the Filipinos are already better qualified for independent nationhood than some of the others. He

sympathizes with the Filipino people and sincerely admires their achievements in the short time of their opportunity. Yet he is not an advocate of immediate independence. His reasons differ somewhat from those usually put forth. He has been profoundly impressed by the influence inserted in the Philippines by the Spaniards for 350 years. A prominent Filipino stated to him that in the early days of the American occupation Filipinos were very much surprised when an American official was sentenced to imprisonment for misuse of funds.

It takes time for a changed point of view to extend throughout a governmental administration, let alone a nation. Is twenty-five years sufficient time? It would seem that a generation brought up under the influences just mentioned must pass off the scene before the belief that government is really organized for the welfare of the common man and not for the governing class can take hold.

Although firmly believing that in due time the administration of the Islands must be turned over to the Philippine people, Professor Duggan feels that Governor-General Harrison pushed the Filipinization of the government too rapidly in 1913. At that time the public schools had been in existence only a little more than a decade. That was not a sufficiently long time to train the new generation, imbued with the true ideas of the public welfare and adequate experience in administering those ideas, even in local government. That fact alone would be enough to account for the instances of inefficient administration since that date, which have been cited by opponents as showing the incapacity of the Filipino for self-government. Professor Duggan favors the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Fairfield, providing that at the end of a period of twenty years, the people of the Philippines should vote whether they should retain or sever their connection with the United States. In any event, it seems clear that the problem of our action on the Philippines should receive an early solution. Uncertainty of the future is not conducive to the progress of the Islands. Both economic and political developments are retarded until the independence question is settled.

If Congress were to make known its intention progressively to increase the amount of self-government granted to the Filipinos until a status approaching that of Dominion rule were attained, the agitation for immediate independence would probably cease and the Filipino political parties could turn their attention to the pressing problems that confront the Islands.

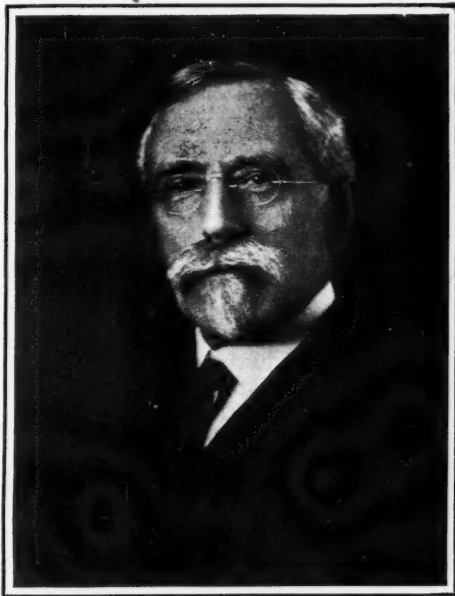
Professor Ripley on Corporation Publicity

IN JANUARY of the present year Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard made a plea in the *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston) in behalf of Main Street in its relation with Wall Street. That article had mainly to do with the voting rights of shareholders in corporations. In the September *Atlantic*, under the arresting title, "Stop, Look, Listen!" Professor Ripley amplifies his views regarding the shareholder's right to adequate information. Going back to his figure of Wall Street and Main Street, Professor Ripley shows that the sudden increase of popular ownership of corporations since the World War has brought about a new set of conditions in the business world:

Main Street and Wall Street have come to cross one another at right angles—Main Street, our synonym for this phenomenon of widespread ownership, and Wall Street, as applied to the well-known aggregation of financial and of directorial power in our great capital centers. This intersection of interest, so often at cross-purposes, is marked by an imminent danger of collision at the junction point of ownership and management. The volume of business, the high speed of propulsion, the growing obstructions which stand in the way of visibility, suggest that in this domain also a prime necessity is the letting in of light to the fullest degree. American business affairs, in so far as they have assumed the corporate form, under this recent aspect of public ownership, are still too largely carried on in twilight. Great progress has already been made; but it is high time that the imperative need of putting things upon a universally sounder footing be generally understood.

His contention that the shareholder today does not, in most cases, have a sufficient disclosure of the finances of his company is supported by several illustrations from recent business history. This lack of adequate publicity is very generally recognized and deplored. The real issue at stake regards the method by which such publicity may be attained. Professor Ripley has only words of praise for the influence of the New York Stock Exchange in promoting adequate disclosure. There are, however, distinct limitations on the activities of the Stock Exchange in this matter. There are always the unlisted securities handled on the curb or over the counter and in the country at large there is great diversity of standards.

Little promise for the future is to be found in State legislation for the stimulation and enforcement of publicity. Difficulties



PROF. WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

constantly arise from the widely different standards among the different States. Professor Ripley turns, therefore, to the existent provisions of the Federal Trade Commission law of 1914, which is an amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. That statute contains in its sixth section the positive delegation of authority to the Commission which Professor Ripley regards "as entirely adequate to the performance of the services so greatly needed at the present time." The Federal Trade Commission seems to have been empowered by this law to gather and compile information concerning the organization, business, and management of any large corporation engaged in commerce, except banks and common carriers. It might require by general or special orders such corporations to file with the commission both annual or special reports, such reports to be rendered under oath. Why, then, has the commission thus far neglected to take advantage of the power conferred by Section Six? Professor Ripley's explanation is as follows:

It is partly, perhaps, because the Commissioners have been legalistically rather than economically

minded, preferring to institute proceedings rather than to set constructive inquiries and practices on foot. Another reason is that since the war, with its concomitant overdevelopment of Federal power, a natural reaction against so-called paternalism supervened. A third is that this body is still in its incubatory stage of development. Even with the best of intent, it must of necessity, as did the Interstate Commerce Commission for years, fight from point to point before the courts for affirmation of its powers under the law.

It seems to Professor Ripley that this is the most obvious, the simplest and most effective remedy of all. No further legislation is necessary. "Let the word go forth that the Federal Trade Commission is henceforward to address itself vigorously to the matter of adequate and intelligent corporate publicity, and, with the helpful agencies already at work, the thing is as good as done."

Wall Street's Rejoinder

Professor Ripley's proposal that the Federal Trade Commission should secure full corporation publicity caused quite as great a stir in Wall Street as did his earlier article on the voting rights of stockholders. In general, the attitude taken by the "Street" on Professor Ripley's proposal was that it is not one of the functions of our Government to compel private business corporations to disclose business secrets. Says the *Magazine of Wall Street*: "It would not be a step forward but one backward to revive in the Federal Trade Commission the function which in the nature of things would not only be impossible to fulfill but which is opposed to our conception of the proper duties of the Government."

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*

(New York) publishes several statements from its correspondents concerning Professor Ripley's arguments. In one of those, contributed by Gilbert H. Montague of the New York Bar, it is shown that the federal courts have already rendered decisions checking the Trade Commission's exercise of this power against corporations engaged in interstate commerce. One of the federal judges said in 1919:

"If it (the Federal Trade Commission Act, on which Professor Ripley relies) really means that wherever the Commission thinks best to make an inquiry into the way in which some great department of commerce is carried on it may send its employees into the office of every private corporation which does an inter-state business in that line, and empower them to go through the company's books, correspondence, and other papers, I am satisfied it goes beyond any power which Congress can confer, in this way at least."

Mr. Justice Holmes, speaking in March, 1924, for the unanimous Supreme Court, said:

"The mere facts of carrying on a commerce not confined within State lines and of being organized as a corporation do not make men's affairs public, as those of a railroad company now may be. Any one who respects the spirit as well as the letter of the Fourth Amendment would be loath to believe that Congress intended to authorize one of its subordinate agencies to sweep all our traditions into the fire. . . . We do not discuss the question whether it could do so if it tried, as nothing short of the most explicit language would induce us to attribute to Congress that intent. The interruption of business, the possible revelation of trade secrets, and the expense that compliance with the Commission's wholesale demand would cause are the least considerations. . . . We cannot attribute to Congress an intent to defy the Fourth Amendment or even to come so near to doing so as to raise a serious question of constitutional law."

What Has Happened to the Unions?

BESIDE the strike of yesterday, the strike of to-day is a pink tea affair. Men no longer patrol the streets with blood in their eye; a few pickets suffice. The men go on strike at the word of the union leaders, but in most cases they leave the rest of it up to the union leaders, too. So writes David Warren Ryder in *McNaught's Monthly* (New York). If the strike is not settled within a few weeks' time, union cards are unobtrusively tucked away, and men return to work as individuals: the next installment on the radio

or automobile superseding the importance of labor "principles."

In San Francisco, twenty-five years ago, pointed out as the stronghold of the union, from 80 to 90 per cent. of the industries are open shops. For five or six years the Seattle waterfront, that famous battlefield, has been utterly quiet. The walking delegate is gone: in his place a "business agent" talks things over, negotiates, and finally gets together. The ways of business have removed the fight from the unions, and with it their power, their ability to rally

men about them with ungovernable enthusiasm.

As I see the situation, the spirit of the old trade unionism is entirely gone. It could hardly have been otherwise. Responding to the urge of the age, the relations between employer and employee have become standardized; mechanized. The labor unions have ceased to be aggregations of warriors, and have become big or little business organizations—conducting their affairs in a business-like way.

Modern union organizations have too much at stake, too much property and capital involved, to permit the old open warfare. The Railroad Brotherhoods own banks, skyscrapers, coal fields; they even

operate some of their coal fields open shop, claiming that they could not operate them profitably otherwise.

The modern economic state of affairs insensibly opposes the employee to all strikes: he has too much to lose. "Material prosperity has proved a mighty effective soothing syrup," concludes Mr. Ryder.

To be sure he has won a good deal of what he once was found fighting so spiritedly for. But robbed of his will to fight; of the very attribute which made it possible for him to gain these benefits, the question is how long will he—now grown fat and comfortable—be able to hold them.

Abraham Cahan, American Journalist

NEWSPAPER men have known for some time that the *Forward* (*Vorwärts*) has been the most widely circulated daily in America printed in Yiddish. It has not been so well understood that the methods employed by this influential journal are largely those peculiar to American journalism and not derived from European models. This point is clearly brought out in an article by Leon Wexelstein on Abraham Cahan, the editor-in-chief of *Forward*, which appears in the *American Mercury* (New York) for September.

Born in Russia, Cahan came to this country in 1882 when he was twenty-two years of age. He quickly became a student on labor conditions in New York and was active in writing for the Yiddish press. His real training in journalism, however, was on the *Commercial Advertiser* (later the *Globe*) and the *Sun*. On both those papers he became known as an excellent reporter. He wrote a series of stories depicting East Side life, and in 1915 acted as war correspondent for the *Globe* and its syndicate, writing on the leading personages of Central Europe. His career really began, however, in 1902, when he was appointed editor-in-chief of the *Forward*, a paper which he himself had had a part in launching five years before. The paper then had a circulation of between 6,000 and 7,000, was practically without advertising, and had met with very slight success. In asking

Cahan to assume leadership, the owners of the paper admitted that, says Mr. Wexelstein:

Cahan reflected for a moment. He recalled his experiences on the American press. He pictured to his mind the joys and sorrows and aspirations of the Yiddish folk as he knew them. And he exclaimed, as a group of baffled Socialists stood listening to him, "Infuse life into it! Infuse life into it! That is what you need! Yours is not a living daily which mirrors the beat of life, but a dry outpouring of abuse upon the capitalists, day in and day out. In the first place, some folks have other interests outside of Karl Marx and capitalism, and in the second place, even the workers, concerned with Socialism, don't understand you because your tongue is not their tongue. Stop talking at them! Talk *with* them!"



ABRAHAM CAHAN

The *Forward* was distinctively a Socialist journal. It had been founded and controlled by Socialists and as soon as Cahan was placed at the helm with a free hand to do whatever he deemed necessary, he made the paper not only a vehicle for the expression of socialistic theory, but a strong arm in the fight that the workers were making

for the betterment of their class.

Hundreds of thousands of Jewish workers in the needle trades were then waging a war for the elimination of the sweatshop. The *Forward* did not merely tell them that according to the principles of Karl Marx there ought to be no sweatshops; it marshalled all its resources and went into the thick of the battle, fighting side by side with the unions. Members of its editorial staff sat beside the union leaders and counselled in common as to what to do

and what not to do. In its columns the unions printed their demands and advertised their meetings. In the very building in which it was printed they lodged their quarters. The *Forward* was theirs—and they were the *Forward*. When the sweatshops began to close they were jubilant. It went without saying that the *Forward* had done it, just as it went without saying that they had done it themselves. It was the victory of one large family, knitted together by a vital need.

So thousands were now reading the paper. It had become indispensable to them. They read it because they found in it an expression of their own longings and strivings.

Cahan did not accomplish all this without arousing more or less opposition; there was always a fighting minority which lost no opportunity of disclosing the weak spots in his armor. But the significant thing was that whatever their personal views may have been, Cahan always had hearers and readers.

The editor at once brought into play the practical lessons he had learned on the *Globe* and the *Sun*. He made radical changes in make-up and contents of the *Forward*. In short, he Americanized it over night. It may also be added that he humanized it.

The American make-up, the type lay-out and the headlines of the American press went a long way toward making the paper easier to read. It brought into relief the important news and left in the shadow

the minor events. It helped to guide a large and inarticulate and groping mass of readers to what really mattered in the day's news.

Abraham Cahan is the author of several books which have been published in English and widely read. Best known among these is "The Rise of David Levinsky," a novel of Jewish life which appeared about ten years ago. Twenty years before that "Yekl" also had a vogue. With an educational purpose in mind he wrote a history of the United States which was printed in several volumes in Yiddish and has undoubtedly told the story of America to many who would not otherwise have found it.

The *Forward* now has a circulation of nearly 225,000 and an annual profit of more than a quarter of a million dollars. It is interesting, however, to note that Cahan is keenly aware of the changed situation brought about by the new immigration laws and is trimming his sails accordingly. One of the features that was recently introduced in the *Forward* is a rotochrome section with subtitles in both Yiddish and English. He has created a Sunday English section which has become popular with the younger generation. As Mr. Wexelstein points out, "gradually he enacts the transition which, gradually too, is enacted by the living American reality. He keeps pace."

Why Americans Are Unmusical

OF LATE years Americans have taken pride in the number of orchestras, operas, artists and musical clubs which they support, and in the compliments of visiting conductors and the like on America's musical progress. Yet there are those within our borders who have recently condemned this achievement as superficial. The *Musician* (New York) adds to the comments of Archibald T. Davison, Harvard Professor of Music and conductor of the Harvard Glee Club, its own explanation of what they both state as the fact, that the level of appreciation of music in America is far from high.

Professor Davison blames this on the absence of a logical and continuous plan of music education based on the highest standards, rather than the absence of musical ability in the native-born American. With this, in general, the editor of the *Musician* is in accord. School authorities

do not as yet generally recognize the value of music as a vital factor in general education. The time granted to music in the schools is greatly limited and the music supervisor must fight for every extension of his program.

Time is so limited, in fact, that the teachers have been obliged to begin at the top rather than at the bottom in their scheme of musical education, and courses in musical appreciation are given to those who have not yet absorbed the very fundamentals of the art. Naturally enough this is not conducive to a truly high standard of appreciation. A familiarity with the more obvious musical facts and composers is at present all that is desired by many.

As our musical problems are viewed more and more from the purely educational angle and as we depart from the superficial standards which are now so popular, the whole cause of musical appreciation in America will advance accordingly.

H. G. Wells on College Education

ALL those who are at the moment about to set forth for Alma Mater, dreaming of the education they have always coveted as now within their grasp, all those parents who are helping to send their children to college, for a like reason, are flying directly in the face of that prophet of providence, H. G. Wells, who in the August *Cosmopolitan* (New York) propounds his belief that the four years at college are wasted. "Universities for juveniles," such as Oxford and Cambridge, Yale and Harvard, subordinate every sort of intellectual activity to a main business of attracting, boarding, and amusing our adolescents:

No doubt the modern world requires an increasing number of institutions conducting research, gathering and presenting knowledge, affording opportunities for discussions and decisions between keenly interested men, working perpetually upon the perpetually renewed myriads of interrogations with which the intelligent adult faces existence; but are such institutions, without teaching pretensions, really universities in the commonly accepted sense of the word at all?

Those universities that conform with the current idea of a university, which conform to all the antiquated nonsense of calling people bachelors and masters and doctors of arts and science might very well go. "The day of Oxford and Cambridge as the main nuclei of the general education of a great empire, draws to an end. . . . Only a minority do sound work. They do it against the current of opinion. . . . There is a tradition of irrelevance, which only the most resolute workers escape. . . ."

The conviction has grown upon me in the last few years that as early as fifteen or sixteen, a youth should be brought into contact with realities and kept in contact with realities from that day on. That does not mean that he will make an end of learning then, but only that henceforth he will go on learning—and continue learning for the rest of his life—in relation not to the "subjects" of a curriculum, but to the realities he is attacking.

The new demand for information, for suggestion and inspiration, must be met through a world university of books: that in effect is the real upper education of today; that is how we are being kept alive as a thinking community now.

The newer institutions, the research and post-graduate colleges if you cling to the word, will offer no general education at all, no graduation in arts or science or wisdom. The only students who will



H. G. WELLS

(As seen by Mr. Low in a drawing for the *New Statesman*)

come to them will be young people who are specially attracted and who want to work in close relation as assistants, secretaries, special pupils, collateral investigators with the devoted and distinguished men whose results are teaching all the world.

These men will teach when they feel disposed to teach. They will write, they will communicate what they have to say by means of conferences and special demonstrations, and their utterances will be world-wide. There is no need whatever now for anyone ever to suffer and inflict an ordinary course of lectures again.

The present university system, along with monarchy and militant nationalism, is an outworn institution, he continues. It will come to be disregarded, superseded, effaced through the development of an education based on the interchange of ideas, of books, press, encyclopedias, organized translations, conference, research institutions, all on a much larger scale, and an international one:

A time must come when Oxford and Cambridge, Yale and Harvard will signify no more in the current intellectual life of the world than the monastery of Mount Athos or the lamaseries of Tibet do now, when their colleges will stand empty and clean for the amateur of architecture and the sightseeing tourist.

"Why I Bought the Wayside Inn" —Henry Ford

IN THE Wayside Inn number of the *Garden and Home Builder* (Garden City, N. Y.) Henry Ford tells why he bought the Wayside Inn at South Sudbury, Mass., and what he is doing with it. "As ancient is this hostelry as any in the land may be," Longfellow tells us; it housed Washington and Lafayette and many others, and is rich with memories of Longfellow, whose "Tales of a Wayside Inn" have made it a part of the national tradition. Mr. Ford bought it, he says, not as a personal matter, but to preserve it for the public.

"I find recreation in hunting up the objects which our fathers and our forefathers used, and reconstructing life as they lived it. They knew how to order some parts of their lives better than do we. . . . They knew more about beauty in the design of commonplace, everyday things. Nothing that is good ever dies. That is why we are taking over and reconstructing in their periods a couple of old inns—one in Massachusetts and another not far from Detroit. One can live in them, keeping the best of the old life with the best of the present."

It is of the utmost importance in his opinion that the younger generation, and particularly the recent comers to this country, be shown the true pioneer spirit of the country as it exists in these relics of early days. All but one of the bedrooms of the inn have been restored to their original conditions, although in most cases, of course, not with the original furnishings. One room is called the Edison Room and is furnished in the style of the period in

which he was born. Much de-modernizing had to be done—fireplaces unbricked, floors restored, and the like. One old chest which belonged originally in the inn was brought back from Kansas.

Mr. Ford has himself found much of the furniture and many exceptionally good pieces were already in his possession. His activity, however, has not stopped there:

Having furnished the inn and bought all the surrounding land (to prevent exploiting with shops, refreshment stands, etc.) we then began to put the whole neighborhood into somewhat of its former condition. We picked up two old saw-mills of the time—one of them in Rhode Island. These we are reassembling. On the property was already a grist mill which . . . we are putting back into the exact condition it was in during the Revolution—with an over shot wheel—so that it will grind wheat, rye, and corn. We are working on an old blacksmith shop . . . perhaps we shall get more of these shops together for there is a lesson in the old village industries. . . .

Coaches and rigs of the time, old ploughs and farming tools, with oxen to pull them, are being assembled in the old inn barn.

By the time we get through we expect to have not a museum of Revolutionary days, but a natural working demonstration of how the people of those days lived . . . we have types of every sort of wagon and carriage ever used in this country, from the covered wagon of the pioneer to the latest style of buggy. We have nearly every type of agricultural instrument, every type of musical instrument, we have all kinds and sorts of furniture and household effects.

Sarah Lockwood, authority on American antiques, writes of the furnishings of the Inn with genuine delight:

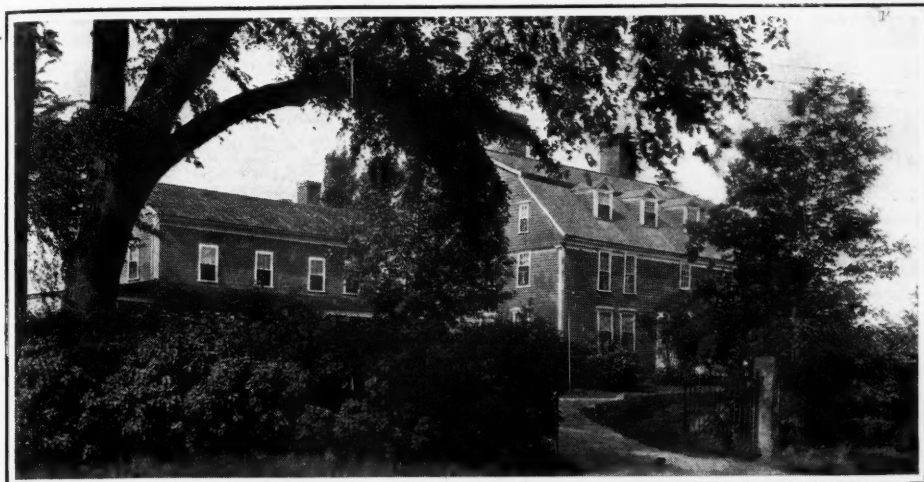
We may as well say here that not one piece in this house is lacking in merit. They are all worth study. The Wayside Inn is a fountain of inspiration, especially as all the pieces are accessible and in actual use.

Not the least interesting to the visitor at the Inn is the fact that a Ford motor bus meets him at the train, a Ford lawn mower is in constant action on the lawns, and Ford tractors and trucks do the farm work.



Photograph by Harrie P. Wood

THE WAYSIDE INN AS IT APPEARED FORTY YEARS AGO



THE WAYSIDE INN AS IT IS TO-DAY

Forecasts for the Automobile Industry

THE recent issue of the *Harvard Business Review* (Cambridge) publishes a sound and informative article by C. E. Griffin on the evolution of the automobile industry. The automobile industry is to-day one of the country's key industries. Yet because of its phenomenal growth, from a total production of 300 motor vehicles in 1895 to 4,150,000 in 1925, there are those who question its soundness, and who wonder whether the time for retrenchment is at hand. The present article attempts to answer these doubts, and to estimate the minimum demand upon which the industry can depend in the future.

The automobile industry, according to the author of this article, is passing through phases of development similar to those through which all industries must pass. The first stage, of introduction and experiment and high sales resistance, is well past. The second, of expansion, of radical improvements and great growth in sales, is perhaps already drawing to a close, as the rate of new buyers gradually declines until the third phase is reached, where most sales are replacement sales, where competition between makes becomes severe, and where new sales resistance is again high. A major part of the industries of the country have already reached this third stage; it is a natural and economically

sound one. An example is the shoe industry.

The vital question then becomes, if the industry now stands, as it probably does, at the latter part of the second or the beginning of the third stage, the measurement of the replacement demand. From data of production, export and import and total yearly registration of motor vehicles, the number eliminated each year can be computed. A table of the yearly total of cars eliminated for the past fifteen years shows the eliminations to have steadily increased, and to have done so more rapidly than the increase in production. Replacement demands are therefore becoming steadily a larger part of the total annual market. For the years 1910 to 1914 the per cent. of replacements to total sales was 17.6; for 1920 to 1924 it was 33.1, or almost one third.

Particularly important is the estimate of the numbers of future replacements. A frequency chart shows the elimination of cars to take place over a twenty-year period, with the peak at about $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ years. This is the normal mortality rate, and a number of factors tend to hold to it.

Assuming an annual production of 4,000,000 cars, with an export of about 200,000 (which is approximately the total production for the past year) to carry on for the next

five years, the normal elimination is as follows:

1926.....	1,796,000	cars eliminated
1927.....	2,063,000	" "
1928.....	2,341,000	" "
1929.....	2,618,000	" "
1930.....	2,885,000	" "

Since elimination steadily increases at this stationary rate of production, the number of new buyers needed each year will correspondingly decrease. To maintain the domestic demand annually for the next five years, 2,000,000 new buyers will be required in 1926; 1,700,000 in 1927; 1,500,000 in 1928; 1,200,000 in 1929; and only 900,000 in 1930. One may compare this with the unbelievable 3,000,000 new buyers brought into the field in 1923. Yet it will probably be a far harder task to find the required 900,000 in 1930 than the 3,000,000 of a few years ago.

Another side of the question is discussed in the article: If the number of cars in use can be brought up to 29,000,000 cars to compare with the 20,000,000 registered to-day, elimination alone, without a single new sale, will account for a production of present magnitude. This will mean, taking into account the predicted population for 1930, one car to every 4.2 persons compared with one car to every 5.7 persons at present. Is such a state of affairs likely? While it does not seem possible, yet we find that already in California there is one car to

every 2.8 persons, and ratios in Iowa, Michigan and several other States, if uniform throughout the country, would more than provide the required 29,000,000. Here price reductions enter in as a favorable factor; along with no marked tendency on the part of the public to buy cheaper cars, the average price paid per car has fallen from \$1,275 in 1920 to \$825 in 1923 and 1924, and \$865 in 1925. We look forward to a period of better automobile finance; better roads, and increased knowledge on the part of those running cars. One car in a family, the author points out, is far from the ultimate limit now that the automobile is no longer a strictly "pleasure" vehicle. Therefore, it is far from unlikely that registration will increase as required.

All this appears to give a far brighter picture of the future of the industry than is often painted. As to the present production capacity of 6,000,000 cars, this probably does represent over-building. Most of the big and secure industries in the United States are so overbuilt, however, the author points out. The blasting foundries are capable of a third again as great production—figures almost identical with those of the automobile industry.

Although we may not therefore look for great increase in the next few years, yet the outlook is bright, and the industry should soon enter upon a long and prosperous era of stable production.

The Criminal Tribes of India

COMMISSIONER F. Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army writes in the recent *Asiatic Review* (London) on that strangest of trade-unions, the Union of the Criminal Tribes of India, which numbers, at a conservative estimate, some 1,000,000 members. The big task of reclaiming those tribes has fallen largely to Commissioner Booth-Tucker and his people, and the success of their methods is attested by those high in Indian affairs.

"The criminal tribes are people who not only take up some or other particular form of crime as a profession, but do so as a caste and as a religion," writes Sir Henry McMahon of the East India Association. "They work under a strict code of tribal law, and recognize grades of precedence between tribes. The special criminal occu-

pation of tribes varies widely, from that of the pickpocket to the cattle thief. Among them is included that horrible tribe whose profession and religion is to steal, deform and dwarf children for begging."

Without a gun, pistol or sword, they carry on a successful guerilla warfare with all classes of society. They have limitless courage, daring, ingenuity, and enterprise, levying tribute on all classes of the community, yet well known for their generosity and readiness to share plunder with their persecutors in return for promises of immunity. They inhabit all the Native States, and are often driven into British territory.

Eighteen years ago the Salvation Army was invited by the Government to undertake the stemming, or eradication, of this one evil, a task which seemed well-nigh

hopeless. There are now some twenty-one settlements and industrial schools with a total population of 8221 men, women, and children, in the Punjab, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Bengal and Madras. Hand in hand with efforts at reformation is the provision of honest and profitable occupation for them in so far as it is possible. The task of changing their circumstances is a far easier one, Mr. Booth-Tucker assures us, than that of remolding their characters. It was found to be impossible without the help of God and the Gospel, declares Mr. Booth-Tucker. There were some complaints to the Government that the Settlements were trying to change the peoples' religion; some native rulers attempted to make the managers promise not to introduce Christianity. To these the reply was made that such a course would invite failure, and the success of the methods as time passed silenced objections of this kind:

When once we could persuade them to listen—and this was not always easy at the outset—the extraordinary difference between their Animistic beliefs and those of Christianity came to them with all the vividness and force of a new revelation. Their love for the Bible became intense; they wanted no other book.

The settlements are self-supporting, mainly, with government aid for supervision, schools, medical aid, land and buildings, and some help for the aged and infirm. As a class

these people are intensely work-shy, and to induce them to become self-supporting various methods have been used, the most successful being to turn the thief into a property owner.

The severe caste distinctions of Indian life have added to the difficulties of the problem. At first they refuse to become coolies and they cordially dislike agriculture. Sewing is the hereditary occupation of the darzi—a caste to which they do not belong, and the women consider it "men's work." They have no desire to be regarded as of the weaver class, nor of the washerwoman caste, and all these prejudices must be tactfully dealt with.

They are in general clever, imaginative, and humorous, with a strong sense of pride, and assume responsibility faithfully, once they have become converted to settlement ways. As always in such cases, the success of the organization depends largely upon the personality of the manager and his wife.

Some of the most successful settlements are agricultural. The weaving industry for the women has proved highly successful and remunerative. Day schools and industrial schools have been established for the children. The question of separating children from parents who are malevolent influences or who abuse them is a delicate one, and is one of the manager's most trying problems.

The Origin of Sea Bathing

A FEW hundred years after the death of that sturdy channel swimmer, Beowulf, his countrymen had seemingly lost the art of sea bathing, and the practice was thought fit only for madmen. In the early sixteenth century, writes Edmund B. d'Auvergne in the *English Review* (London) for August, it was the credo of the fashionable world that while the body might be wiped from time to time with fresh water, salt water was fit only for fishes, uncouth mariners, and lunatics.

"Lunatics were, in fact, the originators of sea bathing, for medieval doctors indicated salt water as the specific for insanity," and as a cure for persons bitten by mad dogs. The afflicted one was lowered into the water by means of chains or ropes three times a day for a period of time; dogs thought mad were also so treated. Seventy

years later Mme. de Sevigné writes of three fashionable Parisians who had been bitten by a dog and "most dolefully thereupon, they set out for Dieppe." They came back presumably cured, but overwhelmed with shame because the sea had seen them disrobed.

Sea bathing for pleasure may be said to have been popularized by Doctor Russel of England about 1770, although for thirty or forty years previously a few brave souls had made a custom of splashing about in the waves. Soon sea bathing was all the rage and Margate became the first fashionable seaside resort. Out of respect for the modesty of "refined ladies," a Quaker named Benjamin Beale invented a bathing machine with an awning over the back so that the blushing bathers were concealed even while entering and leaving the wagon.



BRITISH SEA BATHING A CENTURY AGO
(From "Paul Pry's Visit to Margate")

Since nobody knew how to swim, then or for years afterwards, the "guide," who was usually of ample proportions and in no danger therefore of being swept away by the waves, was an important adjunct. He would hold or duck you and guarantee you from drowning for the reasonable price of 1s. 3d., machine included. "Gentlemen bathing themselves" paid only a shilling.

Brighton soon became a more fashionable resort and was always less delicate. "Smart fines" alone prevented men and women

from bathing direct from the beach. Low fellows inspected the bathers "through telescopes, not only as they were rising confusedly from the sea, but as they kicked and sprawled and floundered about its muddy margin, like so many mad naiads in flannel smocks."

The Germans were the first on the continent to get the seaside habit, and by 1812 the craze began in France. At Dieppe, one bathed in a basket, secure against the waves and tides. But not until the adventurous little Duchesse de Berry actually learned to swim in 1824-5 were the fashionables of France really won. She was always attended by the Director of the Beach, an elegant person clad in evening dress and white gloves, who took her by the finger and walked with her a little way into the water, when a loud gun went off announcing to those on the beach that her royal highness was really in.

In order to post their fair readers on the new pastime, the *Journal des Dames et Des Modes* writes at about this date:

In sea bathing you sit or stand on the shore, taking care that someone holds you from behind by the hands, lest the wave in receding carry you with it. An excellent precaution is to wear a woollen shift. This will not reveal the form, and with it on you can take a sea bath in presence of seamen and other curious observers.

One of the Wonders of the World

THE above is the title given by Wickham Steed, editor of the *English Review of Reviews*, to the Eighth Sokol Festival held recently in Prague, Czechoslovakia. The Sokol societies which cover Czechoslovakia with a vast federation are clubs of gymnasts, of men and women, boys and girls, trained in bodily exercises, in rhythmic drill, in the art of organization, in many forms of sport. There are nearly 700,000 of them in a nation of 10,000,000 Czechs.

The history of the ancient Kingdom of Bohemia, the story of the Czech and Moravian struggles to gain and hold religious and political freedom, the marks left on the soul of the race by three centuries of ecclesiastical intolerance and Austrian Imperial oppression, the teachings of Bohemian saints and philosophers, the examples of warriors and heroes, the prophesies of exiles and the dogged tenacity with which the hope of national redemption was kept alive, need to be known before a Sokol Festival can be viewed with an understanding eye. The 150,000 spectators, who watched it daily for five hours at a stretch, bore themselves reverently.

In an oblong arena, 300 yards deep and a quarter of a mile long, 14,000 men or women went through the Sokol drill. They marched into the arena, broke into columns, wheeled and countermarched, all with unbelievable swiftness and precision:

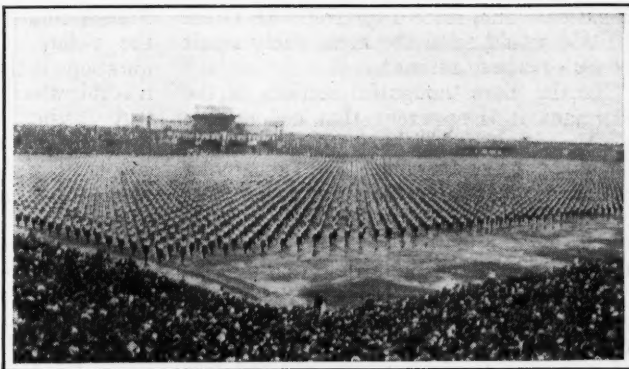
At a bugle call they were in open order, arms outstretched horizontally, finger-tip seeming to touch finger-tip throughout the whole length and breadth of the stadium. Another bugle call and the 28,000 arms dropped with a swish and a crash as though a sharp gust had snapped a thousand pine trees at the roots. . . .

Many of the exercises are exceedingly arduous, yet accomplished seemingly without effort, for the men and women have been trained over a long period and are in perfect physical condition. The shifts of 14,000 replaced one another with astonishing rapidity, and one group was as perfect as the next. Much of the time it rained, yet the demonstration continued seemingly

unaffected. As remarkable perhaps is the fact that the audience, although drenched, also remained.

The whole festival is voluntary, the fruit of individual effort in combination, not State-aided, but unsubsidized, autonomous and democratic.

What is the inspiration behind all this? Prof. K. Weigner of the University of Prague, writing in the *Central European Observer*, quotes Dr. Miroslav Tyrš, the founder of the Sokol movement: "Cultivate the national idea by increasing the nation's strength and health. In this way you will improve the national efficiency and the nation's capacity to work and to defend itself. . . . The smaller our number the more is required from each of us Czechs." Universal physical training has become a national ideal and requirement of the State, and the Sokols, the primary organization, seem never to forget the national significance of their work.



A MASSED DRILL DISPLAY BY 20,000 CZECHOSLOVAKIAN WOMEN
—A PART OF THE RECENT SOKOL FESTIVAL AT PRAGUE

The result of all this, as seen by Wickham Steed, is that should danger threaten, the Sokol movement could put many hundreds of thousands of fit men into the field overnight, and count upon scores of thousands of fit women to organize support for them. The consciousness of this doubtless lies in the background of all minds. As a Czech statesman remarked. "What others may be doing secretly we do openly, for we have nothing to hide. We are both strong and peaceful."

German Colonial Aims

THE *London Times Weekly* reports the meeting of the German Colonial Congress held during the week of August 5 at Hamburg. Colonial enterprise in Germany is a highly organized affair, the leading body being the *Kolonial Reicharbeitsgemeinschaft*, or "Korag," composed of some thirty societies and corporations with colonial interests. The Society has some 260 branches throughout Germany; there is also a group in the Reichstag entitled the Colonial Committee. Its policy is, briefly, as follows:

1. The mandate system must be retained so long as Germany's colonies are not returned to her. For this purpose it is necessary that Germany should have a permanent seat on the Council of the League so as to oppose with effect the annexation policy of the mandatories.

2. Recognition that all B mandates, *i.e.*, all protectorates with the exception of South West Africa, New Guinea, and Samoa, form a complete administrative area and are not part of the territory of another State.

3. These protectorates must not be united to foreign colonies for administrative purposes.

4. The same applies to finance and customs.

5. Crown lands, railways, harbors, and public works are the property of the protectorate and not of the mandatory. The League must regulate conditions with regard to works begun with loans from third parties.

6. The treatment of natives must be in accordance with Article 22 of the League Covenant. Recruiting in the Protectorates for foreign colonies must cease, and recruits from the Cameroons and Togo must be repatriated. An international commission should be appointed by the League to watch over these.

7. The natives must have the right to petition the League directly and the replies need not necessarily be through the mandatory.

8. German trade must be placed on a footing of equality in all colonies, especially in the former German Protectorates.

However, German colonies, or the "colonial idea," are by no means a national issue to the country at large. In responsible German political circles every effort is made to keep the question from becoming

a national one, since a quarrel with Great Britain would seem the most likely result of such renewed interest.

To the more thoughtful sections of the Germans it is apparent that coöperation with, and not opposition to, Great Britain should be the guiding line. The Tanganyika district is regarded by Germany as her most severe Colonial loss. They are already discussing the method of future participation in its valuable plantations and estates.

An illuminating article in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* by Dr. Seitz, former governor of German South West Africa and President of the "Korag," discusses the relative advantages of British and French methods in Africa, from the point of view of which will be the better for Germany, in future, to adopt. He recognizes that while the

French military position is the stronger, the policy of Great Britain in native questions is the better in the long run, and it is this which Germany must adopt.

A further suggestion of Dr. Schacht, president of the Reichbank, is that Germany coöperate with great Britain and America in the formation of chartered companies for the exploitation of fresh territories to insure raw materials for German industry. The policy does not appear to have found support in wide German circles, however.

That the question of mandates will arise shortly after Germany has become a member of the League seems very likely. It is far from likely, however, in the eyes of the *Times Weekly* correspondent, that the German Government will allow it to imperil good relations with Great Britain.

For Less Scientific Bridge

THE more or less serious-minded *Spectator* (London) takes up cudgels on behalf of "the best card game devised by the art of man"—Royal Auction Bridge. Since 1914, when the Portland Club polished the American model of Mr. Work and established the present system of scoring, the game has been almost universally adopted, and flourishes to-day without rival. Yet it is in danger, says the *Spectator*, and chiefly from America:

Now Americans play bridge, as they play most games, very acutely; but their players, from very excess of zeal and liveliness of interest, are apt to encumber the game by a too ruthless endeavor after perfection. Card playing is an art, not a science; and an art dies when too scientific methods are brought to bear.

Although the rules are much the same on either side of the Atlantic, the method of bidding and "previous conversation"—which is no more than oral information—differs greatly. A code of conventions has been adopted by many American players which bids fair to reduce the game to a science. A certain amount of convention is commendable and necessary, but—

To live up to Bridge in New York you must laboriously learn exactly what information is conveyed by a whole host of bids and of doubles and redoubles, made not for their own sweet reasonableness, but simply and solely to give information. . . . You might almost as well practice the informatory patter of the stage thought-readers.

Further:

It is as good as certain that if these complex signals and stiff scientific rules for bidding and "assisting" are generally adopted the game will be



GLUYAS WILLIAMS' CONCEPTION OF SERIOUS-MINDED BRIDGE PLAYERS

(From "Of All Things" by Robert Benchley. Henry Holt and Company)

ruined . . . the fun, the impromptu zest, will be bred out of it.

All is not yet lost, however, for there are signs, the *Spectator* tells us, that Americans themselves, with their customary fairness, are beginning to doubt the efficacy of the

new, elaborate, and artificial conventions, and are discovering that the most successful players practice the tactical use of surprise:

In other words, they play fast and loose on occasion with the lore of the books. They relax the excessive "rigour of the game," for the sake of a small element of Poker.

The Philosophy of Fascism

ON WHAT is perhaps the most fundamental issue of present day politics Rabindranath Tagore has written a powerful open letter to Mr. C. F. Andrews reproduced in full in the *Manchester Guardian Weekly* for August 6. The letter flatly denies reports that the poet and philosopher approves the Fascisti philosophy.

This misapprehension so widespread was the result, says Mr. Tagore, of over-eager reporters who knew the reverence and admiration in which their countrymen held the Indian thinker, and whose interviews with him, the product of three personalities, the reporter's, the interpreter's and his own, transmitted his repeated statement that he had not had time to reach an opinion on Fascism, into open admiration.

About the necessity for Fascism, I am not competent to discuss, but about the philosophy I am doubtful. . . . One statement that particularly surprised me, coming from the mouths of fervent patriots, was that the Italian people, owing to their unreasoning, impulsive nature, had proved their incapacity to govern themselves, and therefore . . . lent themselves to government from outside by strong hands.

Whether this be true or no, Fascism as a principle concerns all humanity, and it is impossible, says Mr. Tagore, that he could ever support a movement which "ruthlessly suppresses freedom of expression, enforces observances which are against individual conscience, and walks through a blood-stained path of violence and stealthy crime."

It would be most foolish, if it were not almost criminal, for me to express my admiration for a political ideal which openly declares its loyalty to brute force as the motive power of civilization.

That barbarism is not altogether incompatible with material prosperity may be taken for granted, but the cost is terribly great; indeed it is fatal. The worship of unscrupulous force as a vehicle of nationalism keeps ignited the fire of international jealousy, and makes for universal incendiarism, for a fearful orgy of devastation.

Mr. Tagore suggests that the idea of Fascism is an American infection, based on Italian admiration for America's vigorous self-assertion and fury of efficiency. But economic self-aggrandizement of the nation at the cost of the moral self-respect of the people is a short-sighted policy, throwing away all that Christianity has taught European political thought—the emancipation of the individual from the thralldom of absolute power. Let them take a lesson from India, where in bygone days the masses had self-government in the village community. The continuity of civilization resulting therefrom through thousands of years has only given way under Western rule.

Of Mussolini Tagore gained a vivid and favorable impression, although he is not willing to trust it. That Mussolini is a great and solitary personality there can be no doubt. It is his dreams and his possible power for evil that Tagore mistrusts:

To be tortured by tyranny is tolerable; but to be deluded into the worship of a wrong ideal is humiliating for the whole age which has blundered into submission to it. If Italy has made even a temporary gain through ruthless politics she may be excused for such an obsession; but for us, if we believe in idealism, there can be no such excuse. And therefore it would be wise for us to wait before we bring our homage to a person who has suddenly been forced upon our attention by a catastrophe, till through the process of time all the veils are removed that are woven round him by the vivid sensations of the moment.



THE NEW BOOKS

Biography and History

Julia Marlowe: Her Life and Art. By Charles Edward Russell. Appleton and Company. 582 pp.

Mr. Russell, old friend and adviser of Miss Marlowe throughout her career, has written a straightforward, interesting and sympathetic biography of America's greatest Shakespearean actress. Rightly enough, perhaps, his interpretation centers about the artist rather than the woman, for never was a woman more sincerely, energetically and wholly given to her art. From the time when, as Fanny Brough, daughter of an English shopkeeper migrated to Ohio, she obtained her first part in a children's stock company playing "Pinafore," she served her art faithfully. Mr. Russell depicts her life as serene in spite of innumerable difficulties, disheartening failures and dazzling successes. She accomplished the dramatic impossibility of the day: the popularizing of Shakespeare, and did so by adherence to a Shakespearean ideal at once scholarly, alive, pictorially satisfying and accurate. In her later years on the stage she was aided in this by her partnership with Sothorn, whose high aims and devotion were as unswerving as her own.

The Heart of Emerson's Journals. Edited by Bliss Perry. Houghton Mifflin Company. 368 pp. Ill.

All disciples of Emerson have known and appreciated the ten-volume edition of his "Journals" which appeared a dozen years ago. They have also known that much of the material in these journals would be of interest to readers of the present day if it could be made more accessible to them. Professor Perry has at last completed a most interesting single-volume selection from the complete edition. The records here presented cover the period from 1820 to 1875. A wide range of topics is covered and the history of not only New England but of the nation is treated in the Concord philosopher's inimitable fashion.

My Heresy: the Autobiography of an Idea. By William Montgomery Brown. The John Day Company. 286 pp.

A new publishing house, the John Day Company, brings out among its earliest offerings this frank autobiographical narrative by Bishop Brown, who was recently deposed for heresy by the Protestant Episcopal Church and is now bishop of the Old Catholic Church. It is not for the reviewer to enter into any controversy concerning heresy—a matter in which even the heresy hunters themselves have failed to reach an agreement. Most readers who take up Bishop Brown's book are interested in it, we think, because of the human story it contains and not because of any predisposition concerning this theological dogma or that. Bishop Brown unquestionably has a story to tell and the interest

of that story is enhanced by the brief biographical sketch with which the publishers preface the book. This is a feature, we understand, which is to be made a part of all the publications of the John Day Company—that is, a "Who's Who" sketch of each author. This we consider as an admirable practice—one to be commended to other publishers.

Falloon Papers. By Viscount Grey of Falloon. Houghton Mifflin Company. 175 pp.

This little volume is made up of essays by Lord Grey which, with one exception, have already appeared in print. That exception is the chapter on "The Fly Fisherman" which Lord Grey's American admirers are likely to read for the sake of the light it throws on the angler's sport in Great Britain. The chapter entitled "Recreation" is also of peculiar interest on this side of the water since in it Lord Grey gives an account of a holiday that he once passed with President Roosevelt, the major part of the day being given up to one of Colonel Roosevelt's famous "bird walks." As a whole, the book gives intimate glimpses of Lord Grey's country life in Northumberland.

A Girl from China. By B. Van Vorst. Frederick A. Stokes Company. 260 pp.

The young Chinese woman whose life is sketched in this volume played an important part in the Chinese uprising of 1912-13 and later went to Paris to take a degree in law at the Sorbonne. She is planning to return to China, go into Parliament, found a women's party and a women's bank, and do what she can to put a new and modern spirit into her country. For years she has been a leader among the Chinese students in Paris.

A History of Rumania. By N. Iorga. Dodd, Mead and Company. 296 pp.

Professor Iorga of the University of Bucharest and Associate Professor at the Sorbonne is the leading Rumanian historian now living. The story of his country is not as well known as it should be in America. It has many dramatic episodes and will well repay reading. No more authoritative account than Professor Iorga's can be found in the English language. The translation was made by Joseph McCabe.

The Historian and Historical Evidence. By Allen Johnson. Scribner's. 180 pp.

The students and writers of history should, as a matter of course, familiarize themselves with the principles and methods set forth by Professor Johnson in this very readable little book. But the writer has something to say for a far wider public—those who would read history intelligently and with a

reasonable power of discrimination. The responsible historian of our day no longer does his work in a cloister. Unless he has mastered the recognized canons of historical criticism and learned how to estimate the value of evidence, he cannot hope in these times to produce any work of permanent worth. Professor Johnson introduces the reader to some of the problems that face the writer of history and explains some of the methods that have approved themselves to the modern school of historians. In a word, he unlocks the historian's workshop and lets us into some of the secrets of the craft. After reading his book one can hardly fail to have a clearer apprehension of the work that the historical investigator has to do and hence a better basis for the valuation of those historical works which, from time to time, are offered to the reading public.

On the Trail of Ancient Man. By Roy Chapman Andrews. Putnam. 375 pp. Ill.

Mr. Andrews presents here the story of the field work of the Central Asiatic Expeditions of 1922, 1923, and 1925 to the Gobi desert of Mongolia in their search for the origins of man. It is a narrative

of adventure and discovery, ably written, which has popular as well as scientific interest. The findings of the expeditions have added a wealth of detail and many millions of years to our knowledge of the evolution of reptilian and mammalian life, and provide substantiation for the belief which sent the Expedition on its search—that Asia was the mother of the life of Europe to the West and North America to the East. Reptilian and mammalian fossils similar to those discovered in Europe and America as well as fossils clearly to be identified as early stages in the evolution of these animals prove that titanithores, dinosaurs, etc., lived in Asia long before they found their way to the West or over the northern passage to this continent. Although the expedition has not found what it seeks primarily, signs of ancient man himself, such as Mr. Andrews and Professor Osborn believe will be found, the discoveries already made have greatly encouraged them in their belief. One of the most interesting incidents in the book is the finding of the dinosaur eggs, and of fossils, in every stage of the life cycle, of the small, relatively mild dinosaur who was the progenitor of the great quadruped we now associate with the name.

Political, Economic and Social Topics

Congress: an Explanation. By Robert Luce. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 154 pp.

Although originally cast in the form of five university lectures, the text of this book might well have been addressed to American men of affairs whose criticisms of the doings of our national legislature too seldom have a basis in any exact knowledge of its workings. The Hon. Robert Luce, who represents the Thirteenth Massachusetts District in the House of Representatives, has as good a right as any man to discuss the practical problems of law-making as they present themselves at Washington. He does this clearly and unpretentiously and thereby puts the American reading public in his debt since he conveys concisely the kind of information that is most frequently lacking in public comment upon the sins of omission and commission of which Congress is supposed to be guilty. He tells us about the introduction of bills, the methods employed by the committees, the procedure on the floor of Congress, the volume of laws annually enacted, the appropriations of public moneys, and leadership in the legislative branch of the Government. Besides explaining these facts and processes, Mr. Luce offers several intelligent criticisms and suggestions for the more effective functioning of the legislative machinery.

The Taxation of Inheritance. By William J. Shultz. Houghton Mifflin Company. 391 pp.

In the series of Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize essays, this study of inheritance taxes is especially timely in view of the division of opinion at Washington and elsewhere regarding the prospective parts to be taken by the federal government and the States in the collection of inheritance taxes. The first ten chapters are concerned altogether with the historical aspects of the subject, giving a valuable survey of all that has been done in the development of the inheritance tax from the earliest times.

There are two chapters on theoretical considerations and the remaining 125 pages of the book are analytical, including a chapter on federal versus State inheritance taxes. The author takes the ground that the objections urged against the federal tax are not conclusive.

The International Labor Organization. By Paul Perigord. Appleton. 358 pp.

Just as Americans had a great deal to do with the founding of the League of Nations, so in the planning of the International Labor Organization the American delegation to the Peace Conference at Versailles virtually wrote its constitution, as was stated by Mr. Gompers. Yet the organization has received but scant attention in this country, although European nations have repeatedly shown their appreciation of its work. Dr. Perigord supplies us with the first complete account in English of the history, structure and operations of the organization. In preparing the book he has been aided by Mr. Henry M. Robinson, of the Dawes Commission. One will not find in Dr. Perigord's chapter any labored defense of the International Labor Organization, but rather a clear and impartial statement of what it has actually accomplished.

The New Leadership in Industry. By Sam A. Lewisohn. E. P. Dutton and Company. 244 pp.

Without attempting to belittle or ignore many of the problems that have arisen in the relations between labor and capital, Mr. Lewisohn suggests certain new points of emphasis, a somewhat different angle of approach from the familiar one. Mr. Lewisohn has studied the employment problem for years and labors under no illusions as to its seriousness. He believes, however, that most of the failures in the relations between employers and employed are due not to faults of system but to human nature itself. He has chapters on "Mental Hygiene of

Employers"; "The Education of the Manager"; "The Employer's Responsibility to the Community"; "Employee Representation as an Aid to Management"; finally on "The New Leadership," in which he makes specific suggestions regarding the personnel departments and industrial officials.

Germany's Industrial Revival. By Sir Philip Dawson, M. P. The Macmillan Company. 276 pp.

Sir Philip Dawson, who has been in close touch with Germany since childhood, in official and unofficial capacities, and has recently made an extensive tour of the country, presents a meaty fact-picture of present-day German industry, with a causal background of development since 1870. He produces an amazing number of facts and statistics, from which he points out that Germany's growing power in the world of industry is due to the high degree of cooperation between finance and industry, extensive vertical and horizontal combinations, and a use of the finest and newest equipment in all lines. The chief obstacle, on the other hand, he sees as lack of working capital. The author's stream of information is occasionally interrupted by digressions to subjects in which he has strong personal feelings, such as the French occupation policy, or Great Britain's chances

of successful competition. There is also a full and clear picture of Germany's administrative problems and organization, especially of the New Financial Policy.

Opium: the Demon Flower. By Sara Graham-Mulhall. Harold Vinal. 320 pp.

The author of this book was for two years Deputy Drug Commissioner of the New York State Department of Narcotic Drug Control. In discussing opium addiction as a means and cause of crime she is, of course, concerned with the international aspects of the question, but her chief purpose is to bring home to American readers the truth about narcotic drugs and their present use in the United States. From her own personal observation she is able to state who the drug victims are, what drug addiction really is, what is the physician's part in addition, who are the profiteers, and to discuss intelligently our international drug policy. While America's official position on the opium question is beyond criticism, the ugly fact, as Miss Graham-Mulhall puts it, is that unofficial America re-drugs China. That is to say, morphine is manufactured here and shipped out to individuals in other nations, while destined all the time to be smuggled into China.

Other Timely Books

This Believing World. By Lewis Browne. Macmillan. 347 pp.

Dr. Browne's "Short History of the Jews," which has had an unusually popular appeal, is now followed by the same author's attempt to popularize the whole subject of comparative religion. His account is vivid, direct, and free from irrelevant discussions. His approach to the subject is well indicated by the choice of titles for the several divisions of his work—"How It All Began"; "How Religion Developed in the Ancient World"; "What Happened in India"; and so on. The reader soon finds that it is a narrative that Dr. Browne has written, and not a volume of theology.

Rainbow Countries of Central America. By Wallace Thompson. Dutton and Company. 296 pp. Ill.

The countries described by Mr. Thompson under this title are Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. As Mr. Thompson points out in his preface, the travelers who find their way to Central America are not numerous. Books have been written about that region, but many of them are out of date. Mr. Thompson is an experienced observer, especially in Latin-American countries. In this book he gives us a travel story and something more, for the features of Central American history, sociology, and economics have not escaped him.

Corsica: the Surprising Island. By Hildegard Hawthorne. Duffield and Company. 245 pp. Ill.

In this interval before Corsica gets on the tourist map as a popular resort it is well to have an account of the island in a state of nature, as it were. Napoleon's island has been visited by comparatively few

Americans. Hildegard Hawthorne found there, besides the remarkable scenic beauty for which the island is famous, "a people singularly unspoiled, curiously interesting" and the remains of ages long past "here still vital, infinitely vivid and picturesque." In its present untouched state Corsica seems, as the author points out, a unique and precious spot.

Ship Model Making. By E. Armitage McCann. Norman W. Henley Publishing Company. 144 pp. Ill.

In these days there are many who know about and care for ship models, but few who have any exact knowledge about how they are made. Mr. McCann, who is a master mariner and marine consultant, has taken the trouble to put in book form definite directions for the making of models of ships, and all who are familiar with the examples of his art as seen in museums and other collections will find Mr. McCann's pages illuminating and suggestive.

Diesel Engines: Marine — Locomotive — Stationary. By David Louis Jones. Norman W. Henley Publishing Company. 580 pp. Ill.

In America, if anywhere, such a book as this will have a sale outside of technical circles. Probably more American boys than we think are already familiar with the features of the Diesel engines. This treatise by an instructor in the United States Navy Submarine School gives a wealth of information about this type of oil engine which has not before been generally available in any single volume.

101 New Ways for Women to Make Money. By Ruth Leigh. Simon and Schuster. 298 pp.

Going on the principle that the man who makes a better mouse trap than his neighbor will have a

beaten track made to his door is this eminently useful and practical handbook for the woman at home who wants to make money—real money. To the woman who cooks or sews at least one thing exceptionally well, to the woman with a flair for gardening, for management, for music, athletics, babies, painting, Miss Leigh makes ample suggestions about turning this talent to bank account. The ideas are mostly not new, but they are clear and reasonably presented, stating the pros and cons, equipment necessary, best ways to advertise and build up business, and ways to keep track of profit and loss. On the whole, a useful book to strengthen the purpose of a woman who would like to earn some money, and to help her do it.

The History of Orchestration. By Adam Carse. E. P. Dutton and Company. 202 pp.

Worthy of a place beside Berlioz on the music lover's book-shelf is this engrossing volume of narrative and criticism. It relates the development of the orchestra from its beginnings in 1600 with lute and theorbo, harpsichord or organ, and plucked string instruments, through the evolution of the violin types and wood-wind instruments to harmonic polyphony. It continues with the nineteenth century additions of brasses and piano. Such an outline, however, takes into no account, as the author does so fully, the human endeavor which brought about the accomplishment: the story of the devoted efforts of the masters, and the analysis of each one's specific contributions is a particularly rich part of the book.

Who's Who in America, Volume 14, 1926-27. Edited by Albert Nelson Marquis. Chicago: A. N. Marquis Company. 2107 pp.

The fourteenth volume of the standard American biographical dictionary of living persons comes to us in new form and new type dress. The material is arranged in three columns to the page and the pages are considerably enlarged. This makes the book less bulky although it contains 1,500 additional sketches. Besides the mechanical changes in the book, one important feature has been added to the text, namely, the inclusion of the names of children of those whose biographies are presented. The type employed is extremely economical of space, but at the same time readable.

Government-Owned Corporations. By Harold Archer Van Dorn. Alfred A. Knopf. 316 pp.

Mr. Van Dorn, who is an instructor in government at Columbia University, traces the growth of a new type of governmental agency. The government-owned corporation has developed chiefly during the past ten years. The war and its after effects gave us much experience with it in a comparatively short time. It is an excellent thing to have this experience summarized conveniently by an expert student of the subject. Mr. Van Dorn's book deals with Federal Land Banks, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the U. S. Grain Corporation, war finance, housing, sugar, inland waterways, and various lesser organizations owned and controlled by Uncle Sam.

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE IN FICTION

PROBABLY the best way to keep up-to-the-minute in modern fiction is to keep a little behind it. One soon gets hopelessly dowdy in one's literary conversation if one tries to read every well-advertised novel as it comes out. Better to wait until one's favorite critics, friends or bookshop have more or less decided upon the four out of forty novels which will keep you in the front ranks. For the millennium has not yet arrived when all contemporary literature is worth its paper and print. On the other hand, sometimes the necessary few, far from needing time to blossom forth, are marked from birth, and cannot be read too soon. Of both varieties are the following.

Well-heralded, Edna Ferber's "Show Boat" (Doubleday) has arrived in town and is, almost without rival, the book of the hour. It is a romantic chron-

icle of a little known and fascinating part of the American scene. "It is magnificent!" shouts John Farrar of the Bookman—better even than "So Big." "Edna Ferber builds now like Dickens." Parthenia Hawks, a formidable person who brought

New England housewifely instincts to bear upon the laxities of the histrionic temperament, and Andy her husband, are the proprietors of a Mississippi show boat, the *Cotton Blossom*. Magnolia, their daughter, and her "elegantly impecunious gambler husband" leave for Chicago after Andy's death, while Parthy continues to run the show boat at a splendid profit.



COVER JACKET DESIGN FOR "SHOW BOAT"

The story continues into the third generation, to chronicle the rise to success of the lovable Kim, Magnolia's daughter. John Crawford also finds the book Miss Ferber's best so far, in spite of mannerisms to be overlooked. It is full of spirited

humor, understanding and sympathy. It is not yet a best seller, but give it time!

The fifth of Carl Van Vechten's novels of contemporary New York life, hailed as the "smart" novel of the season, is an amazing and not wholly pleasing product of this consummate artist in words. "Nigger Heaven" (Knopf) takes its name from the section of New York City where the negro rules supreme, more commonly known as Harlem, and its subject matter is concerned with the lives and problems of the inhabitants. The hero and heroine are so-called "New Negroes," educated, intelligent, yet sharing intimately the instincts and emotions of their race. The novel is by no means confined to their strata alone, but runs the gamut from low to high life. It is absorbingly interesting, says the *New York Times*. "Pointed, if not profound," sums up the *Yale Review*. "He pays the colored race the highest compliment which literature can pay it," says Carl Van Doren. "He displays it in the mood of serious comedy, without apology, or complaint or argument." Mr. Van Vechten is once again "the connoisseur of curious and exciting images, sensations, phrases, characters, customs."

Miss Sinclair's "Far End" (Macmillan) attempts a not altogether successful experiment, and it will probably not attain the popularity of her earlier books. "She fails to make her characters real," scolds Amy Loveman. With this Mary Ross in *Books* partially agrees, yet credits the book with that feeling of inevitability which is a measure of reality. Evidently following the rule set down by her author-hero, Miss Sinclair has in as far as it is possible eliminated herself from the book, and presents a group of people "with the impact and counter-impact of each on each and each on all." The book loses thereby the illuminating parenthetical flashes which are an important part of "Mary Olivier" and "Harriet Frean." Missing too, therefore, are the touches of delicate malice which add so much to "The Rector of Wyck" and "A Cure for Souls."

Little, Brown and Company offer several books which promise extraordinarily well. Larry Barretto's "Walls of Glass" is perhaps the most notable; the story is of Sophy Deming's temptation and its consequences. It is constantly interesting; brilliant in characterization and swift in narrative. Says John Farrar: "He reminds me of Tarkington, somehow, when Tarkington was younger by a number of years."

Noel Forrest's "Ways of Escape" might be con-

sidered the *coup* of the season. It is a first novel which has escaped much of the usual roastings, and already achieved discussion. "A novel of solid and fine achievement, brilliant portrayal of character, effective telling," says the *International Book Review*. It is suggested that the finely depicted Stephen Heath is likely to become a classic example of the self-centered, tyrannical parent.

"Labels," by A. Hamilton Gibbs, author of "Soundings," is another Little, Brown book. It is a story of post-war disillusion, "decidedly genuine and workable," writes Hervey Allen.

Stephen Hudson, in "Richard, Myrtle and I" (Knopf), presents another discriminating study of the artistic temperament. Richard and the "I," which is Richard's creative spirit, are married to Myrtle, the instrument of reconciliation who finally frees "I," bringing achievement and happiness to

Richard. Far more for the general public is Miss Canfield's latest, "Her Son's Wife" (Harcourt), an interesting and a strong story. "From it there emerges one striking personality," says the *Saturday Review of Literature*, "and a number of moral situations."

Joseph Wood Krutch says that Elizabeth Madox Roberts, in "The Time of Man" (Viking), has done for the small farmers of Kentucky what Ladislav Reymont did for the peasants of his native Poland.

With "Fairy Gold" (Doran) Compton Mackenzie attains Indian summer heights. It is likely to prove the most charming love story of the season, ventures one reviewer. The scene of this story of

romance and mystery is an island similar to the Channel islands on which Mr. Mackenzie makes his home. Those who know Mr. Mackenzie's work will not be surprised by the richness of detail, the beautiful language, and the entertaining lower class conversation of which he is master.

Of Glenway Westcott, author of "The Apple of the Eye" (Harper), Sinclair Lewis says "I am afraid he has something curiously like genius." Harvey Fergusson's "Hot Saturday" (Knopf) is a grimly humorous picture of village life in New Mexico, which after the fashion of James Joyce, Virginia Woolf and others confines itself to twenty-four hours of time. Meade Minnegerode has written a novel called "Cornelia Chantrell" which is as real as his authentic biographies. The time is Civil War-ian. And so, having mentioned but a few of the "four out of forty" the up-to-date reader should read, we leave him to his own devices.



"NIGGER HEAVEN"

(Drawn by Aaron Douglass)

